

# Dr Owen decides to visit Rhodesia for settlement talks

Dr David Owen is to make the first visit to Rhodesia by a British Foreign Secretary for six years on Friday. He announced this yesterday after meeting Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, in Cape Town. The visit is seen as an important step in an attempt to organize a constitutional conference to settle the Rhodesian issue.

## S Africa meeting with Mr Smith

From Nicholas Ashford  
Cape Town, April 13  
The three-month-old deadlock over Rhodesia was broken today by an announcement by Dr David Owen, the British Foreign Secretary, that he is to visit Rhodesia during his present southern Africa tour.  
He will fly to Salisbury from Lusaka on Friday night and spend Saturday in Rhodesia, where he will hold talks with Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, and listen to all shades of Rhodesian opinion, black and white.  
Dr Owen's announcement came after a meeting lasting more than two and a half hours with Mr Smith this afternoon at the Cape Town residence of the British Ambassador to South Africa. During their talks both men agreed to give further consideration to Dr Owen's proposals for a new constitutional conference on Rhodesia, to be convened jointly by Britain and the United States, which would prepare the way for majority rule in Rhodesia by the end of next year. Dr Owen had earlier today had a three-hour meeting with Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, which concentrated almost exclusively on Rhodesia. Mr Smith and Mr Vorster met yesterday.  
The visit will be the first to Rhodesia by a British Foreign Secretary since Sir Alec Douglas-Home (now Lord Home of the Hirsel) was there six years ago, and the first by an official British representative since Mr Ivor Richard was there during his abortive mission at the beginning of this year.

# Union steers a middle path at Heathrow

By Christopher Thomas  
Labour Reporter  
British Airways was condemned by the executive of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers last night for dismissing workers who have banned overtime and shift working. The union demanded their "full immediate reinstatement".  
But the executive refused to make the men's action official and called on them to work normally if the airline withdrew its dismissal notices. The executive said management actions had made a difficult situation worse.  
A 3,500 members of the union employed by British Airways at Heathrow have stopped work. But with assistance from members of other unions and management men the airline yesterday managed to about half its normal European flights from Heathrow and cancelled only four long-distance flights. A similar pattern is expected today.  
The AUEW executive, meeting in emergency session yesterday, said it disagreed with and dissociated itself from the part between management and other unions to do the jobs of AUEW members. That part has formally been scrapped, but clearly yesterday some of the men's jobs were being covered by other workers.  
A strong picket line was established around the airport yesterday, but British Airways said it was having no effect because the men were not attempting to stop vehicles or aircraft employees.  
Late last night the airline was avoiding formal notification of the AUEW executive's move before it responds. If it refuses to withdraw dismissal notices, the executive could press the demand for reinstatement, but there is no likelihood yet that the men's demand for separate bargaining rights will get official union backing.  
The union is bound by conference decision to try to give shop stewards a greater say in the airport's formal bargaining structure, and Mr Scanlon indicated yesterday that it would seek ways to achieve that, once there was normal working.  
The executive said it wanted "immediate discussions on the existing negotiating procedure, with a view to improved participation of shop stewards in any new machinery". The crucial question is whether that commitment will go far enough to meet the stewards' case and induce a willingness to return to work.  
Mr Scanlon said the union had not made the dispute official because all avenues had not been explored. After a resumption of normal working the union envisaged negotiations between senior British Airways management and the union executive to seek a solution to the shop stewards' demands for a bigger say in pay bargaining.  
One of the five stewards leading the Heathrow action, Mr Jack Garsky, said earlier yesterday: "We have moved into a hardening of the situation, something we did not envisage at the beginning of what was a very simple claim."  
Another steward, Mr Frank Gates, said: "We did not want the dispute. Management made it worse by sacking our members. Our lads went to their assistance in the normal trade union manner."  
The stewards have called a meeting of AUEW members in a Southall cinema for this morning, when details of the moves by the union executive will be put to the men.  
So far the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) has been unable to intervene because the action is unofficial.  
AUEW members at Manchester stopped work yesterday and will meet at 2 pm today to consider the outcome of the Southall meeting. All flights have been cancelled until then.  
At Birmingham, members of the union walked out at 4.30 pm yesterday, but most aircraft were getting away. There may, however, be cancellations today if the stoppage continues.  
Men resentful, page 2

# Meningitis fear from resistance to penicillin

By Nature-Times News Service  
Two groups of American research workers have discovered that the bacterium that causes gonorrhoea, the world's commonest venereal disease, has acquired the ability to pass on its resistance to treatment by penicillin, which was reported last year.  
The scientists now say that some strains of the causal bacterium, *Neisseria gonorrhoea*, have acquired resistance to the single high doses of penicillin which are the most successful treatment and also the ability to "mate" with drug-sensitive strains and to transfer the drug resistance. The gonococcus has acquired a sex life.  
Microbiologists fear that, as well as making the spread of penicillin resistance through the gonococcal population more rapid, the gonococcus might transfer its resistance to its close relation, *Neisseria meningitidis*, the cause of sometimes fatal epidemic meningitis, which can still be treated with penicillin.  
Resistance to large doses of penicillin was found last year in some strains of the gonococcus in the Far East, the United States and Britain. The genetic information specifying penicillin resistance is carried on a plasmid, a small circle of DNA, the hereditary material.  
Dr Marilyn Roberts and Dr Stanley Falkow, of Seattle University, writing in *Nature*, and Dr P. F. Sparling and his colleagues from North Carolina University, writing in *Science*, now report that this plasmid can be transferred from one gonococcus to another when the bacteria mate. The ability to mate is specified by yet another plasmid.  
No one can yet tell how and where the gonococcus first acquired the plasmids specifying mating ability and drug resistance, but evidence shows that it has happened on at least two occasions. The particular gene for penicillin resistance is prone to jump in and out of different plasmids and might have been transferred from the other types of penicillin-resistant bacteria.  
It is some comfort for British physicians that although strains isolated in the Far East and in the United States have all acquired the ability to mate, the British strains have not, and so cannot transfer their drug-resistance to sensitive gonococci or other organisms.  
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## TUC tells Chancellor prices must be held

By Tim Jones  
Labour Reporter  
The Government was left in no doubt yesterday that it must act to control prices if it is to pave the way for another year of voluntary pay restraint with the TUC. That emerged after four minutes, including the Chancellor of the Exchequer, met the TUC economic committee to discuss many aspects of economic policy.  
After the two-hour meeting, during which he faced strong criticism of the Budget, Mr Healey said: "I am determined rather than confident that there will be a pay policy." He added that a wage explosion or a free-for-all "would be very dangerous for the country".  
Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, said agreement on another round of pay restraint would be much harder to achieve. He made clear that in the view of the union leaders wage restraint was becoming less necessary.  
He said that after two years of tremendous support given by working people to pay policy, tensions, resisters and anomalies were bound to emerge.  
"The longer this sort of thing goes on, the more difficult it becomes the less necessary it becomes."  
"The future of Britain is not going to be bound by wage restraint. It is going to be bound by economic growth and investment." Britain needed public-spirited action by investors and management to help her out of difficulties.  
Calling for action on prices, he said: "There are obvious limits to what our members can be expected to do with prices rising as rapidly as they are."  
There was some frank talking by the union leaders on last month's Budget. Mr Joseph Gormley, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, said that "no punches were pulled".  
The committee members said they were worried and disappointed that the Budget would raise prices instead of holding them down and that it did not provide for enough growth in the economy.  
The TUC members made it clear that they do not like the element of "conditionality" in the Budget, which offers tax cuts worth £2,250m if a satisfactory agreement can be reached on a third year of pay restraint.  
Referring to prices, Mr Murray said: "The ball is in the Government's court and we shall have to see if they can kick a few goals."  
On pay policy, he said: "Wage restraint is not a positive policy; it is a way of avoiding some of the extremes of the economic situation. The question is not whether we can get back to collective bargaining but when and how, compatible with the continuous struggle against inflation."  
"We want an orderly return to free collective bargaining in 1977. We are looking for agreement, not for a pay freeze, but a pay freeze; what we are doing is continuing the very close discussions we have had with the Government over the years."  
Mr Healey was accompanied at the talks by Mr Booth, Secretary of State for Employment; Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection; and Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry.  
They were left in no doubt that they will have to arrive to meet the TUC's main criticisms if union leaders are to "sell" a third phase of pay restraint to their members.  
Although some union leaders still favour some form of wage restraint within the framework of an orderly return to free collective bargaining, they know from hostile conference agendas that they must secure favourable terms from the Government if they are to carry their rank and file.  
The Political Staff writes: Six MPs from the Commons' Expenditure Committee are going to Washington next week to study the way the Congress keeps down public expenditure and the size of the Civil Service.  
They are expected to see there are any lessons to be learned from the Americans that would have application to the Treasury and the Civil Service Department.  
Leading article, page 15  
CBI views, page 17



Woo Hyung Chun, aged seven, from Putney, youngest competitor in the London Primary Schools Chess Association championships at Stockwell yesterday and today.

## Mortgage rate cut likely tomorrow

By Margaret Stone  
Most building society leaders believe that a reduction in the mortgage interest rate of at least one point, from 12.25 to 11.25 per cent, will be announced tomorrow. The investment rate is expected to fall from 7.8 per cent to 7 per cent.  
Mr Sidney Burton, managing director of the Gateway Building Society, said yesterday that he thought it likely that the Building Societies Association, of which he is a council member, would reduce the rates to these levels. Mr Andrew Breach, chairman of the Bristol and West, took a similar view when he spoke at the society's annual meeting.  
Mr Burton said that scale would give the societies scope to adjust the rates if interest rates in general rose later in the year.  
At their regular monthly meeting with building society leaders yesterday, Treasury and Department of the Environment officials are understood to have made clear that the Government is expecting reductions in the societies' rates tomorrow.  
Against that background, the societies should find it easier to stifle their genuine doubts that a rate reduction announcement will be premature. It would take at least six weeks to come into effect and longer for those with older mortgages. Thus it seems that the only point left for the societies to debate is the scale of the cuts.  
The societies' fears that net receipts in March would not be much higher than in February have proved well founded, but the picture for April is more encouraging. On present estimates it appears that the final figure may be between £300m and £350m net.

## Borrowing £4,500m below forecast

Central Government borrowing for the past financial year was £3,850m—more than £4,500m less than was expected at the time of the 1976 Budget. Latest treasury statistics show that revenue was higher than expected while expenditure from the Consolidated Fund was lower because of tight controls on falling interest rates.  
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## Zaire planes 'bomb' Zambia

Lusaka, April 13—Zambia accused Zaire today of bombing a hospital and villages on its soil amid reports of fresh fighting just across their border, in Zaire's Shaba province.  
A Government spokesman in Lusaka said that Zaire aircraft had bombed the village of Shingambuni Mangongo on Saturday and Kaleni Hill mission hospital two days later. An unspecified number of people were injured. British and American volunteers are working in the area and making no reports of any one of them being injured.  
Both alleged incidents took place in a sliver of Zambian territory bordering on both Zaire and Angola. They were the latest in a series of continued fighting in Shaba province between Zaire's Army and what it claims are insurgents from Angola.  
Luanda, April 13—Angola has protested to France over the French airlift of military aid from Morocco to Zaire, accusing France of hostility towards African people.  
The protest note said that France had agreed to internationalize a conflict which was none of its business and was taking on a heavy responsibility by involving itself in the affairs of Zaire.—Reuters.  
Cairo, April 13—Contrary to statements from senior officials in Zaire, Egypt has made no commitment to arm the guerrillas there pending a report by a fact-finding mission, informed Cairo sources said today.  
The mission, including two generals and five colonels, went to Zaire last week without its departure being announced in Cairo. The sources said that it was expected back within the next few days.—AP.

## Spanish generals back down

The Spanish Communist Party yesterday called off a protest rally after reports that the country's senior generals had decided to accept the legalization of the party "for the sake of patriotism". The generals also reiterated their determination to defend the King and Spain's unity. A party spokesman said the rally was postponed for "technical reasons". The resignations of the Navy Minister and Air Minister over the party's legalization have not been confirmed.  
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## Switzerland on rabies alert

With rabies spreading throughout Switzerland, game wardens are shooting wild animals acting tamely—a sign of the disease—and mountain walkers are keeping a wary eye on all animals. The World Health Organization is planning to hope for a new vaccine, but it costs £12 an injection.  
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## Efficiency offer by rail chief

Mr Peter Parker, chairman of British Rail, says the railways will undertake to become more efficient if the Government provides policies designed to attract more traffic. He calls on the unions to allow better methods.  
Page 3

## Beer may cost a pint more

One of the country's "big men" brewers are putting 1p a pint on beer, but the expectation is that bar prices could go up by 2p a pint to protect landlords' profit margins.  
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## Envoy resigns in Bhutto protest

Accusing the Bhutto Government of being a dictatorship, Mr Marshal Abdul Rahman Khan, Pakistan's Ambassador to Spain, has resigned. He also says Mr Bhutto has broken promises.  
Page 7  
Minister applauded: Mrs Williams was given a standing ovation at the National Union of Teachers' conference after she attacked the education service's detractors.  
2 Road casualties: Traffic increased by 4 per cent last year, and casualties rose by about 4 per cent.  
4 Tokyo: Mrs Thatcher is to meet Emperor of Japan during a three-day visit dealing mostly with trade relations.  
7 Washington: Former bureau chief in Africa delivers a scathing attack on CIA "bungling".  
7

## Fiat car chief in France is kidnapped

Paris, April 13—Kidnappers seized Signor Revelli-Beaumont, head of the Italian Fiat car firm in France, from outside his home in the sixteenth arrondissement of Paris today.  
Signor Revelli-Beaumont's chauffeur was slightly injured in the attack. Signor Revelli-Beaumont, who is 58, is married with two children. He was born in Genoa, and worked as a lawyer there from 1945 to 1957. He joined the Signor car company in 1961. In 1968 he was made Fiat's director of international personnel.  
He has been director-general of Fiat-France since 1974.—Agence France-Press.

## Dartmoor officers step up industrial action

By Clive Borrell  
Crime Correspondent  
Prison officers at Dartmoor stepped up industrial action by refusing to carry out selected supervisory duties for 48 hours. The decision will mean that the 500 inmates will be allowed out of their cells for only an hour a day for exercise.  
"We shall go on strike until the Home Office agrees to our demands to improve our living conditions in quarters outside the prison," Mr Bryan Benwell, chairman of the Dartmoor branch of the Prison Officers' Association, said.  
The Prison Department has agreed to spend about £100,000 on insulation and maintenance work in 130 of the quarters, but the prison officers say that at least five times that amount is needed.  
A local surveyor's report, which is being studied by the Home Office, says that most of the homes, some built last century, should have been condemned 40 years ago, and are uninhabitable.  
The 150 staff at Dartmoor are also angry with Mr Colin Haskel, the governor, who on Tuesday sent home 19 prison officers after they had been called in for duty on their rest day.  
Mr Haskel's decision, the staff say, reduced the establishment below the statutory Manning level and was also a breach of a local agreement.

### Northampton

Northampton is the major shopping and commercial centre for the area. New offices, factories and sites are available. It has easy access to the M1 motorway and lies midway between London and Birmingham. It's an ideal centre for distribution.

Northampton's new employment and residential areas are attractively landscaped. Houses are available for employees of firms moving to the town.

Northampton has much more to offer. To find out how much, write to L. Austin-Crowe, Chief Estate Surveyor to Northampton Development Corporation, 2-3 Market Square, Northampton NN1 2EN or phone 0604 34734 and ask to speak to him.

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## 250 special units available for disruptive pupils

By Staff Reporters  
Teaching units in which disruptive pupils can be isolated are provided by two thirds of education authorities in England, the Department of Education and Science disclosed yesterday. It said that 65 local education authorities are administering at least 250 special units for pupils who prove too violent or disruptive for the ordinary classroom.  
The units are either incorporated in schools or are areas of educational "detachment centres", which offer a teaching alternative to children who might otherwise be suspended from school. The total number of pupils in such units is not available, but the size of a detached exclusion centre in Leeds, which holds 20, is representative.  
School inspectors are visiting secondary schools to examine the units, the department added.  
Leeds education authority said yesterday that it had no record or knowledge of any of the cases of violence in schools referred to by Mrs Esdaile Codrington, a supply teacher in Leeds, at the conference of the

National Association of Schoolmasters and Union of Women Teachers on Tuesday.  
The incidents, reported in *The Times* yesterday, included gang warfare at one school, a boy threatening pupils with an airgun and firing at his headmaster, and five girls trying to kill themselves because of bullying.  
The authority said Leeds had a school population of 140,000, and there was no evidence to suggest that pupils there were unusually violent or disruptive. In September 1975, a detached exclusion centre had been established for the disruptive pupils that there were.  
A reporting centre had also been established to which pupils suspended from school had to report each day. Many were given work to do at home.  
The centres were manned by child psychiatrists and teachers.  
Both units had achieved good results. A total of 281 pupils had been referred to them since they were opened.  
In addition some schools had formed their own exclusion centres within the schools, but they were usually kept in

being only for as long as the particular difficulty they were set up to meet lasted.  
The dimension of disruption in schools throughout England are uncertain. In inner London there were 38 cases of assault on teachers by pupils last year, and 13 have been reported so far this year.  
The Inner London Education Authority runs 10 educational guidance centres, where intensive teaching and psychiatric and social help are available, and gives schools a financial incentive to establish "withdrawal units" where necessary.  
"The aim of the guidance centres is to avoid suspending children from school," the authority added. "Pupils are usually kept there for a minimum of three months." In June last year 131 secondary pupils in the ILEA area were under suspension.  
Allegations about indiscipline were made yesterday in a dossier compiled by a friend of a teacher at Sladebrook Comprehensive School, in the London borough of Brent. It is alleged that nine attacks by pupils on teachers at the

school took place within three months. The teachers had been punched and kicked.  
Mr Leslie Ford, chairman of the board of governors, said: "It's a tough school in a tough area. You had to be tough when I was a pupil here and things have not changed."  
He agreed that two teachers had recently had medical treatment after assaults by pupils.  
Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, has asked for a report on the school.  
Mr Terence Casey, general secretary of the National Association of Schoolmasters and Union of Women Teachers, said the association had compiled dossiers on three schools with similar disciplinary difficulties, and would publish them if the educational authorities concerned did not carry out an inquiry. "A school can't surrender to the ethic of the street corner," he said.  
In Staffordshire, the education authority recently prepared a report on disruptive pupils. It contained evidence of drinking, gang-violence, extortion, bully-

Continued on page 2, col 1







## HOME NEWS

## Rail chairman pledges more efficiency in return for traffic rise

By Michael Baily

Transport Correspondent

British Rail will undertake to become more efficient if the Government will provide policies designed to attract more traffic, Mr Peter Parker, its chairman, says in the latest issue of *Railway Gazette International*, published yesterday.

But he emphasizes that the railways can be saved only through agreement with the unions to change the rules of the game so that more efficient methods of operating the railway can be introduced.

Mr Parker says he does not seek confrontation with the unions, who have helped to achieve recent economies. But he has to "expose the logic of our situation so that the unions can form their own judgment as to where the long-term interests of their members lie".

Scope for greater productivity is "so great that we scarcely have the measure of it", he says.

With the increase in car use since 1965, the railway, he says, will rise by three fifths by the end of the century, particularly in longer

routes. Mr Parker suggests that the Government might abolish road tax on cars and collect the revenue through increased petrol duty, reducing the gap between the perceived cost of public and private transport without adding to inflation.

The heaviest lorries, the railways' main competitors, are paying about £5,000 a year less than their truck costs, Mr Parker suggests. If longer-distance bulk freight increases by half by the end of the century, British Rail ought to be able to take a third of long-distance local traffic off the roads.

British Rail finances and passenger traffic are improving, Mr Parker discloses, with a 6 per cent rise in passenger mileage from the low after big fare rises last summer. But improved finances cannot be maintained without planning for growth, he says.

A railway which is carrying more traffic each year and buying modern equipment is a better place to work—and must in the long run employ more people—than a system which is being allowed to rot in the hope that public opposition to closure will fade away, he concludes.

## Record number likely to fight county elections

By Christopher Warman

Local Government Correspondent

Nominations closed yesterday for the elections of county councils in England and Wales, including the Greater London Council. Polling day is May 5 and a record number of candidates is likely.

The final tally will not be known until after Saturday, after which candidates may not withdraw their names, but in London the number of candidates for the GLC election is likely to exceed the 1970 total of 491, the previous highest. Throughout the country the Liberals are fielding more candidates than ever before.

The contest is being fought for the first time since 1973, when local government reorganization created the six metropolitan counties and recast the 39 English and eight Welsh ones. The GLC, too, is having its first election since 1973. This year sees the final disappearance of aldermen from the authority. Aldermen disappeared elsewhere at the time of reorganization, and now only the City of London keeps that ancient office.

The 4,401 seats being fought are made up of 52 in London, 601 in the metropolitan counties, 3,129 in the non-metropolitan counties in England, and 579 in Wales.

In Greater London, where the Conservatives seem likely to win 474 candidates have been nominated: 92 Labour, 92 Conservative, 90 Liberal, 81 National Front, 25 Communist and 34 others, including 30 standing for the campaign to abolish the GLC.

The Liberals are putting more than 1,500 candidates into the field, half as many again as in 1973. They hold 47 seats at present in the metropolitan counties, and two on the GLC. Showing more optimism than its latest parliamentary by-election results might seem to justify, the party is looking for gains in Tyne and Wear and South Yorkshire, where it has made progress in local elections. Overall it hopes at least to maintain its present level of representation, with the possibility of holding the balance of power on several authorities, especially Merseyside, where it has just gained a seat at a district council by-election in the Wirral.

As usual, a wide range of parties and candidates intend to make their presence felt. In Humberside, ratepayer's candidates, a communist, socialists against cuts, democratic labour and the National Front join the main parties in fighting the county election.

## Strong challenge for a Labour heartland

By Trevor Fishlock

Cardiff

Fortunes in Welsh politics have changed dramatically in the past few years as Labour's rock has been eroded by nationalist and conservative tides in parliamentary and local elections. For the county council elections on May 5 the Conservatives and Plaid Cymru are strongly increasing their candidate forces and Labour knows it will have to fight hard to keep what it has.

As nominations closed yesterday, and campaigning began in earnest, it became clear that Labour will be under acute pressure in its South Wales heartland. Gwent and Glamorgan, where three fifths of Welsh voters live. Conservatives and Plaid Cymru hope to capitalize on last year's town hall elections, which they regarded as the cracking of the Labour dam. They now hope to burst it.

This will be the hardest fought of any county election campaign. There are 578 seats in the eight counties, and more than 1,500 candidates. In the mainly rural counties, Gwynedd, Dyfed and Powys, the tradition of people standing as independents and not declaring political colour is still strong, but not as strong as it was.

Increasingly, politics in rural Wales are becoming organized more on party lines and the number of independents standing this time, more than 350, is about 50 fewer than in 1974. In Gwynedd, for example, where there was only one candidate on the Conservative

ticket in 1973, there are 20 this time.

Labour, which holds 293 of the 578 county seats, is fielding 406 candidates overall, compared with 445 in 1973; the Conservatives, who have 75 seats, are fielding 258, compared with 147; Plaid Cymru, which has 22 seats, fields 220 compared with 99 three years ago; and the Liberals, who have 20 seats, are putting up about fifty candidates.

The really hot battles will be in the south, where Labour's control of Gwent, Mid-Glamorgan, South Glamorgan and West Glamorgan will be strongly challenged. Labour was well satisfied with the 1973 results, especially its winning of South Glamorgan, which is essentially Greater Cardiff.

This time, however, Labour will be lucky to keep South Glamorgan. The Conservatives are fighting all 80 seats and confidently expect to win. They also expect to take control in Clwyd and to become the largest single group in Gwent.

Much attention will be paid to the struggle in Mid-Glamorgan, where Labour has 62 of the 85 seats. Plaid Cymru, which has 12 seats, is contesting 12. Indeed, it is making the biggest effort of the election in this county and has published a Mid-Glamorgan manifesto.

The Conservatives, heartened by some success in the town hall elections in Mid-Glamorgan last May, are putting up 43 candidates, compared with 10 in 1973.

## Horsemeat 'served in cafes as fresh meat'

By Hugh Clayton

Animal lovers complained

Animal lovers complained yesterday that horsemeat is being served in British cafes as demand for it rises sharply at home and overseas. The Heavy Horse Protection Society said: "Horsemeat is regularly served in transport cafes as 'fresh meat'."

Mr Roger Hooper, treasurer of the society, said: "Our supporters have followed it from the abattoirs in their cars to transport cafes. Heavy horses are those of the hard-working breeds, such as Clydesdale and Shire, which are used mainly for caravans and brewers' drays."

Horses sold for human consumption might fetch £400, compared with only £20 for those destined for dog food, Mr Hooper said. "This is a real temptation to economy-add farmers," he said. "A Continental ring of horsemeat dealers has opened three abattoirs to Continental standards in this country and they are buying horses at tremendous speed."

The Meat and Livestock Commission said yesterday that exports of horsemeat from Britain to the rest of the EEC rose from 1,381 tons in 1973 to 4,507 tons, valued at more than £3m, last year. Four or five animals make up a ton.

The top price for a horse at a sale in the North of England was £328 last week, Mrs Dorothy Cope, chairman of the Society for the Humane Disposal of Surplus Ponies, said yesterday.

## Action sought on disturbed young

By Pat Healy

Social Services Correspondent

Government action to ensure that facilities for disturbed adolescents are better used was demanded yesterday after a disclosure in *The Times* that a girl aged 13 is being treated in a private psychiatric hospital because no public place will take her.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Cavanuskin, is writing to Mr Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, calling for action in three areas. He wants home heads refusing to take difficult adolescents, and to press psychiatrists to be more willing to accept them in specialized adolescent units. He also wants the Government to provide more money for secure units in community homes.

"Of course there are gaps in dealing with particularly difficult children, but we have

only just-made a start on providing places as a result of the pressure to get them out of prisons and adult wards in psychiatric hospitals," Mr Kilroy-Silk said. "This girl should have been accommodated in a community home or an adolescent unit, but it is preferable that she is in a private hospital than that she should have ended up in Holloway or Broadmoor."

The St Charles Youth Treatment Centre, an experimental and specialized unit at Brentwood, Essex, run by the Department of Health and Social Security, is not willing to take her for at least eight months.

Mr David Larter, vice-chairman of the Essex branch of the British Association of Social Workers, yesterday cast doubt on the effectiveness of such intensive and costly units. He said a girl of 13 and a boy of 15 had spent some time at St

Charles but had reverted to their former behaviour patterns. But Mr Kilroy-Silk suggested that less-disturbed children would benefit if secure units in community homes were obliged to take the more difficult ones. Children who were easier to handle might then be allowed home or into foster-homes to make way for them.

Mr Christopher Andrews, general secretary of the British Association of Social Workers, pointed out yesterday that treatment in specialized units for disturbed adolescents was more expensive than in the private hospital where the girl was being treated.

The Department of Health and Social Security said yesterday that 26 projects, providing 212 more places in secure units in community homes, had been approved under its special allocation of £2m.

## Anti-communist on Rhodesia charges

From Our Correspondent

St Albans

Roy Davostan tried to recruit people to emigrate to Rhodesia to fight communism, it was alleged at St Albans Crown Court yesterday.

A dedicated anti-communist and supporter of the Ian Smith regime, Mr Davostan advertised for people in local and national newspapers, it was stated. People answering the advertisements had to join his movement and fill in migration forms, breaking the Southern Rhodesia Act, 1965.

Mr Davostan, aged 36, of Downfield Road, Hertford Heath, pleaded not guilty to six charges of promoting emigration to Rhodesia between March and April, 1976.

Rhodesian immigration forms which they completed and sent to the Rhodesian immigration board.

Mr Charles said: "This defendant was a dedicated supporter of Rhodesia and wished to send people out there. The reason for sending them was to reinforce the people involved in combating communism in that country."

Mr Charles said police officers went to some of Mr Davostan's meetings and took possession of documents. Mr Davostan told them he had been in touch with Mr Ian Smith and other people. He had letters from Rhodesia and from Mr Ian Smith's principal private secretary, counsel said.

In the letters Mr Davostan sent to Mr Smith he described what he was doing and told him not to give in to a majority rule, as it would "be the straw that would break the back of freedom". He also said he had several hundred applicants and wanted 30 plane-loads of immigrants, Mr Charles said.

Mr Michael Burksfield, of Shakespeare Road, Ruislip, told the court: "I had no clear idea where the job was when I answered the advertisement. Davostan told me it was Rhodesia. I had no doubt the £150 a week would be for military employment and I was given recruiting literature for the Rhodesian army and a booklet about life in the armed forces."

Davostan said it was illegal for him to recruit mercenaries. I was keen to go, as it made no difference to me whether it was as a mercenary or as a member of the Rhodesian army."

The trial continues today.

Mr Leo Charles, for the prosecution, said that shortly after Rhodesia declared herself independent Britain passed a law banning people from encouraging or soliciting others to emigrate there.

Mr Davostan, the leader of the World Dead A Day Movement, was a confirmed believer that the "cancerous growth" of communism was on the rampage, and that Mr Ian Smith was one of its leading opponents in the Western world.

In 1976 he advertised in newspapers for men and women seeking jobs. Many people answered the advertisements and attended meetings at hotels in London, where they completed forms declaring that they wanted to leave the country. They also had to pay £3 to become a member of the movement.

Mr Charles said that afterwards they received official

## Women 'wrongly blamed for job difficulties'

By a Staff Reporter

Women are in danger of being made the scapegoats for the country's present employment difficulties, Lady Howe, deputy chairman of the Equal Opportunities Commission, told the Institute of Employment Consultants in London last night.

She said statistics were sometimes used to show that women were taking men's jobs or had an increasing and higher unemployment rate. The truth probably was that more women wanted or had to work, and, in spite of alarming stories

about their being more expensive to employ, female employees were not suffering especially from the economic recession.

More women were registering for employment and more were employed in production industries in January this year compared with last.

Lady Howe said: "Women are an increasing part of the workforce, and every time agencies fall into the trap of mentally labelling a job a man's job or a woman's job they are excluding half the population and denying the company access to the best employees."

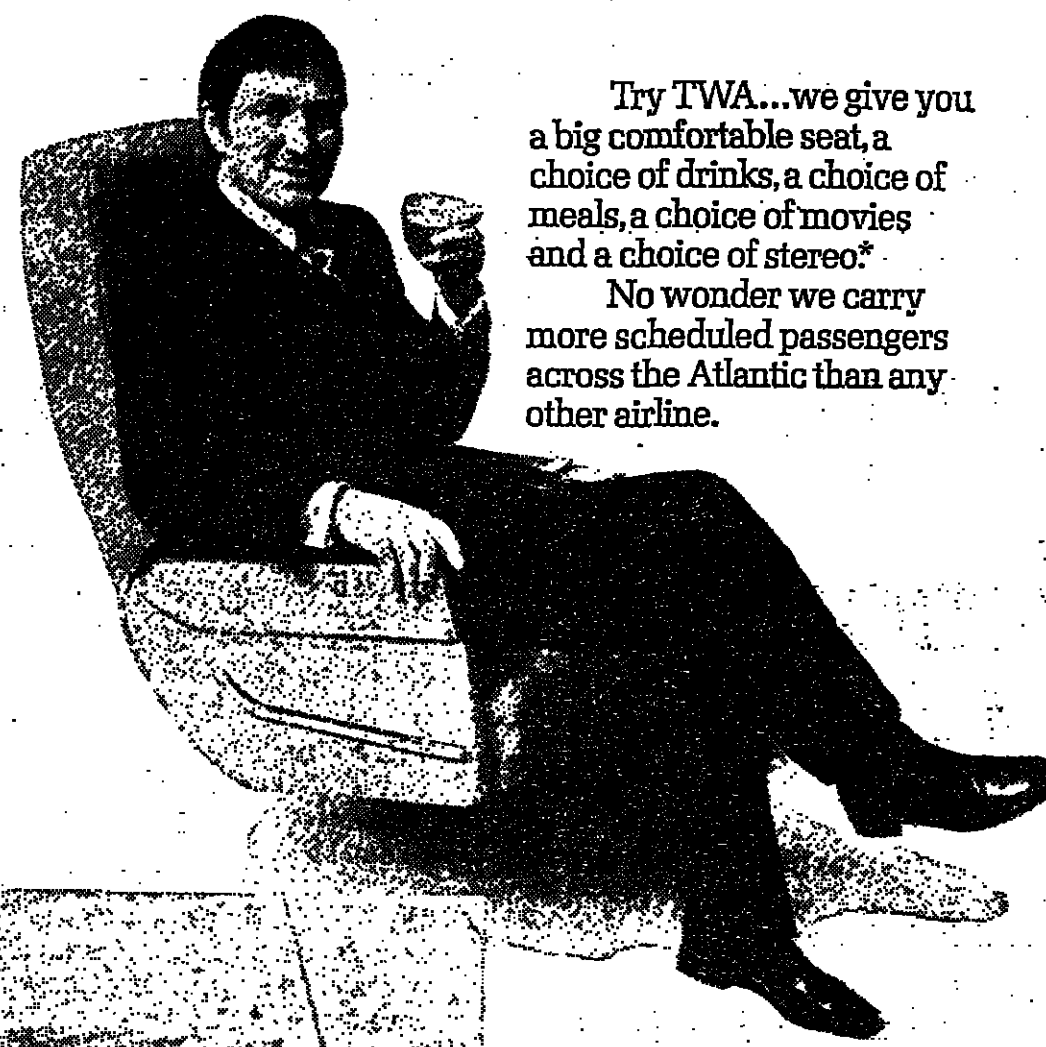
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## More traffic and more casualties last year

By Our Transport Correspondent

Road traffic increased by 4 per cent last year despite the rise in fuel prices and the recession, provisional figures from the Department of Transport yesterday show. Road casualties rose by 41 per cent to 6,600 killed and 334,000 injured, after falling in 1975.

Both traffic and casualties increased more in country than in urban areas. Away from towns, traffic rose by 5 per cent and casualties by 7 per cent; in towns, the increases were 3 and 4 per cent. Drivers blamed: A survey of motor cycle accidents by West Midlands police showed that many car drivers had been involved in collisions without ever seeing the motor cycles (a Staff Reporter writes). Chief Inspector Thomas Pritchard, the force's road safety officer, said yesterday: "I think that many drivers subconsciously look for lorries, cars and buses, but forget about motor cycles."

A study of 160 accidents in April last year showed that car or van drivers were to blame for 65 of them. In 28 the cause was that a driver had pulled out of a left-hand junction into the path of a motorcycle. In almost all cases the motorist had stopped but had failed to see the motor cyclist.

Mr Pritchard found that motor cycles were at least partly to blame for 70 accidents, usually because their machines ran into the backs of other vehicles.

## Bogymen of student revolt sees information men at heart of economy

### Social theorist and revisionist at the LSE

By David Walker

Unknown to most of them, the turbulent students of the London School of Economics now have in their midst one of the great bogymen of 1960s student radicalism, Professor Daniel Bell, the Harvard social theorist.

Professor Bell, aged 57, on a year's sabbatical leave in Britain, wrote a revisionist tract with the provocative title *End of Ideology* in 1960. He later aggravated the offence by arguing that both capitalist West and socialist East were part of "post-industrial society" to explain that the old schemes of Marxism were largely redundant.

Professor Bell, drawing on contemporary American sociology and a line of global thinkers going back to de Tocqueville, argued as follows. The advanced countries of the world with the United States at their head are becoming post-industrial. Instead of production workers, the key social groups are now the white-collar administrative class, professionals, and providers of services such as banking, communications, health and education.

Professor Bell sees newly raised cohorts of information processors—clerks, computer operators, teachers, aircraft flight controllers, whose job it is to handle not people or things but information—at the heart of the modern economy. Even in agriculture in the United States a growing proportion of the labour force do not farm but punch buttons on analyser and produce computer forecasts of yields. In

other words, they deal in knowledge. Scarcity of goods gives way to scarcity of information. We depend more and more on specialists, mediators to strain and relay knowledge to us. Social leadership moves into the hands of the workers by brain and the organization of science and technology becomes a central political issue. The university and the scientific research institute are thrust into the front line of social change.

The new formation needs new concepts which Professor Bell, in his book *The Coming of Post-Industrial Society* (Heinemann, 1974) sets out to supply. He speaks of the new "knowledge class", intellectual technology. He advocates a revision of our system of national accounting based on notions such as gross national product: it misses the vast growth of services outside the market in what he calls the "public household" and the erosion of the boundary between public and private.

The knowledge society needs new rules of conduct, and here Professor Bell takes issue with the late Anthony Crosland, a friend of his for 25 years. Crosland and the socialists believed that once material scarcity was conquered problems of how goods and services should be distributed resolved themselves. No, Professor Bell says, questions of relative rewards will always be pressing especially in a collectivist state. What rules say how much more to pay the professor above the lecturer, the doctor above the nurse? New scarcities take the place of old.

The left misunderstood Pro-



Professor Bell: new society needs new rules.

fessor Bell as an apologist for social stability and consensus. His thinking matured during the Eisenhower years in the United States when even the President could coin a phrase—the military industrial and the organized science complex—showing awareness of where power was accumulating.

The *End of Ideology* signalled the exhaustion of the debate with Marxism that had preoccupied so many of Professor Bell's contemporaries since the 1930s, among them Melvin Lasky and Irving Kristol. Post-industrial society demanded not only a new critical appreciation but a theory able to encompass the social evolution of the collectivist states.

Professor Bell argues that the politics and culture of modern

society are in danger of getting out of phase with social and economic developments. A spur to his thinking in the 1960s was undoubtedly the student revolt. That shock to the American academic frame produced a consuming need to explain how, as one of Professor Bell's sociological colleagues put it, academics had come to be theorizing within earshot of campus gunfire.

In another book, *The Cultural Contradictions of Capitalism*, Professor Bell sees the student movement as part of a wider movement in cultural life antagonistic to the demands of production and investment. Modern progressives are laissez-faire in morale but earnestly collectivist in organizing economic life. That discrepancy has been part of industrial society since the nineteenth century, when Bandelaire and the art-for-art's sake school led the "adversary culture".

Less a social forecaster than a thinker able to view society with that peculiar detachment vouchsafed to Jewish intellectuals, Professor Bell views Britain's future bleakly. On one level Britain's problems are shared: the Chancellor faces exactly the same issues as Mr Gierak, the Polish leader.

On another level there are alarming parallels with the 1920s and 1930s, Professor Bell says. No majority government; the unemployment of large numbers of the educated class; terrorism, and inflation threaten the country with fragmentation and the "politics of irrationality". Even in the post-industrial society, ideology is not dead.

## Judge questions use of short sentences

A Scottish judge yesterday questioned the value of short prison sentences and called for more suitable alternatives.

Lord Cameron said a reduction in the number of short sentences would reduce prison congestion. Such sentences provided little opportunity for taking remedial measures or treating offenders.

Writing in *Sacro Bulletin*, a publication of the Scottish Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, he said that the division of opinion about methods of deterring criminals meant that in many cases the only practicable and possible penalty was incarceration.

"No doubt there are many for whom the only practicable, and frequently practical, treatment is segregation from a society on which they will otherwise continue to prey."

"There is serious doubt, however, whether the imposition of

short prison sentences achieves any very useful objective, especially reformatory, while short-sentence prisoners congest the prisons and provide little or no opportunity for the effective application of remedial measures or treatment of offenders."

He suggested that community service might point the way to a better method of dealing with minor delinquents. Community service is not an alternative sentence in Scotland at present.

Lord Cameron said imprisonment as a sanction against the non-payment of fines added, "and in a sense uselessly," to the prison population. It might be worth considering legal measures to allow the attachment of income until a fine was paid.

He suggested that the number of prisoners might also be reduced by limiting the period between committal and trial and by reducing the number held in custody before trial.

## 'Immediate jail' warning to football hooligans

Anyone convicted of possessing a dangerous weapon as a football fan, even for the first time, would go to prison straight away, Sir Lincoln Hallman, the South Glamorgan magistrate, said at Cardiff Magistrates' Court yesterday.

He sentenced Paul Williams Connolly, aged 17, of Pontypridd, to 28 days' imprisonment for using threatening behaviour and having a lump of rock at the FA Cup tie match between Cardiff City and Everton at Cardiff in February.

Mark Moreno, aged 24, of Llanrumney, Cardiff, was jailed for 28 days for assaulting a police sergeant, and Stewart

Edward Christian, aged 18, of Cardiff, was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment for having half a brick under his jacket after the same match.

John Ellis, aged 20, of Graveland, Kent, was sent to prison for 14 days for using threatening behaviour at the match between Cardiff City and Chelsea last month.

Sir Lincoln said: "It has got to be seen in this city that people who behave like this will be punished at once. I make it quite clear that anyone who comes before this court for being in possession of an offensive weapon, even for the first time, will go to prison straight away." Letters, page 15

# Why the Post Room should be on the agenda of your next Board Meeting

Chances are your post room jogs gently along. It doesn't bother the Board; the Board doesn't bother it.

Chances are, also, that this cosy state of affairs is costing you unnecessary money, time and effort. Here are some questions you might raise.

### Seven pointed questions

1. Are your staff doing work the Post Office would willingly do for you?
2. Are you paying agents to do what the Post Office would help you to do for nothing?
3. Could you reduce bad debts and improve cash flow?
4. Could you cut down on transport?
5. Is your post room as efficiently organised and equipped as it could be?
6. Could the post room play a more effective part in your marketing operation—at home and abroad?
7. Do you pay more in postage than is necessary?

The information that follows may suggest thought-provoking possibilities. There is also a film entitled "The great mail room mystery" which is available on loan. Tick the coupon for details.

### Wrap up the parcel problem

You already know, of course, that we deliver regularly and swiftly to any address in the country. But we offer many special facilities for the businessman. Here are a couple of examples.

More than 2,500 firms post over 80 million parcels a year under individually negotiated contracts. If you're not one of them this may give your competitors an edge.

Perhaps your parcel deliveries are local rather than nationwide. Then we can probably offer next-day delivery for

less than the cost of running your own vans. And you'll find us flexible on dimensions and packaging requirements.

### Door-to-door security

Datapost is for people who regularly need secure, courier-style, overnight delivery of urgent packages of any kind.

It covers the whole of the UK. For those with less regular needs there is Datapost 'D', the 'on demand' service, which operates between many towns and cities throughout the country.

International Datapost (for the conveyance of urgent business papers or documents) operates to major business centres in USA, Brazil, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Australia, Japan and Hong Kong. Datapost 'D' is available to USA, Netherlands, Australia and Hong Kong.

### Speed your exports

No matter how involved you are in exporting, the Post Office has a service to help speed your business. From air mail letters for your initial contacts right through to air parcels for despatching the goods.

If you have large quantities of printed papers to send abroad we have a Bulk Air Mail contract service to Europe

and an Accelerated Surface Post contract service to most other countries outside Europe.

If you tick the appropriate box in the coupon we will gladly give you advice on exporting by post.

### Stimulating Sales

Direct mail, or advertising through the post, is flexible, selective and personal. It secures the recipient's undivided attention. It works quickly and results can be accurately measured. It stimulates response—particularly if you use the Business Reply or Freepost services.

It need not be expensive. We help by giving a rebate on bulk mailings. Rebate can be as much as 30%!

If you'd like to know more about direct mail, we have available a film, "What the others can't do," and an interesting series of free booklets which include some case histories and advice by experts on specific aspects of this very specialised subject. Tick the coupon to order.

### The one who finds the answers

Your local Postal Service Representative can give you advice on any postal service, including those mentioned above. The PSR will also tell you about special courses run by the Post Office for post room staff. These cover post room organisation and equipment, correct packing, the use of franking machines and so on. Your PSR will help you to use the Postal Services in the most cost-effective way.

Send the coupon below to: Jackie Willbourne, FREEPOST, Room 434, Postal Headquarters, St. Martins-le-Grand, LONDON EC1A 1HQ. Remember, you do not need to use a stamp.

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The Royal Mail parcels service—simply the best ☐

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Direct Mail Testing and Measurement ☐

Direct Mail and the Law ☐

Writing sales letters that sell ☐

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Films. I am interested in borrowing your films for business. ☐

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## Court costs of £2,084 challenged

By a Staff Reporter

The head of a courier conveying firm is seeking a decision that he must pay more than £2,000 costs for a two-day magistrates' court hearing.

Mr John Watson, chairman of The Homes Organization and a leading campaigner against the monopoly of conveyancing by solicitors, is applying to the High Court for leave to issue a writ of certiorari against the magistrates at Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire, with a view to getting the order for costs quashed.

He had taken to court a solicitor's clerk, who he maintained had acted illegally by carrying out a conveyance while unqualified. Mr Watson has long protested that solicitors have no special right to do conveyancing, because most of the work is carried out by clerks.

The case was dismissed. Mr Watson said it was admitted in court that the Law Society had taken over the case on behalf of the clerk, and had instructed its own solicitors and a QC and junior counsel.

On March 25 the magistrates made an order for costs against Mr Watson for £2,084.70. He said the costs were excessive because the Law Society had taken over the case in the interests of the whole legal profession. There was never any obligation on the part of the solicitor's clerk to pay the costs the Law Society had incurred in the interests of its solicitor members.

Since there was no provision for an appeal against an order in a case of this kind, he was applying to the High Court.

## In brief

### Strict security wing reopens

The maximum security wing of Parkhurst Prison, Isle of Wight, which was closed five months ago after a security failure, has reopened and seven of Britain's most dangerous prisoners are back in their cells yesterday.

Improvements to security include the strengthening of perimeter fences and reorganization of alarm devices at a cost of £125m.

### Dinghy rescue in Atlantic

Two Danish fishermen were rescued yesterday after drifting for 12 hours in a rubber dinghy in an Atlantic gale.

Their outboard motor failed after they had left their vessel to visit St Kilda, and they were taken out to sea.

### Champion sentenced

Jimmy Batten, aged 21, of Simpson Road, Millwall, London, the British light middle-weight boxing champion, was conditionally discharged for two years at Southwark Crown Court, London, yesterday, when he admitted dishonestly handling five tyres and wheels and nine hair dryers.

### £24,000 tax waiver

The customs and excise has decided to waive £24,000 in duty and value-added tax on two fighter aircraft that the United States Air Force is giving to a museum at Newark, Nottinghamshire. The museum has been closed as a charity after protests from the Americans.

## Closed shop threatens free expression, publishers say

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, who is to draw up a charter for press freedom after the failure of the newspaper industry to agree on one, has been told by publishers that journalists' closed shops would restrict access to the press and freedom of expression.

The warning is included in a memorandum submitted by the Newspaper Society, which represents the publishers of 1,200 newspapers in England and Wales. The society took part in discussions with newspaper proprietors, editors and journalists who attempted to compile a charter, but only three of seven clauses commanded complete agreement.

The society was the only group among those who voted on a prospective charter to object to a clause stating that journalists' unions should be free to negotiate membership agreements with employers. The

memorandum maintains that it is the society's conviction that the consequences of the editorial closed shop is based on recent "experience" of the industry. It says the union has sought to influence the contents of newspapers "for reasons other than the union's industrial aspirations".

The need for a charter for freedom of the press was set out in the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Act, 1976, after strong opposition from editors and others to the original Act in 1974 which was intended to restore union rights to negotiate closed-shop agreements, among other things.

The newspaper industry was given a year to reach agreement on a charter. In the event of failure the Secretary of State was to draw up one, taking account of any agreement reached by participants in the charter talks.

## £100m on Scot housing aid

Mr Hugh Brown, Under-Secretary of State, Scottish Office, with responsibility for housing, said yesterday that he was authorizing the Scottish Special Housing Association to build three thousand more houses to help local authorities burdened with unsatisfactory housing. Together with authorization over the past two years for five thousand houses they represented Government investment of nearly £100m.

Mr Brown, speaking at Falkirk, said the programme included 1,500 houses for Glasgow, 300 for Edinburgh, 200 each for Dundee and Aberdeen and 50 each for West Lothian and Falkirk.

## Child killed by falling wall

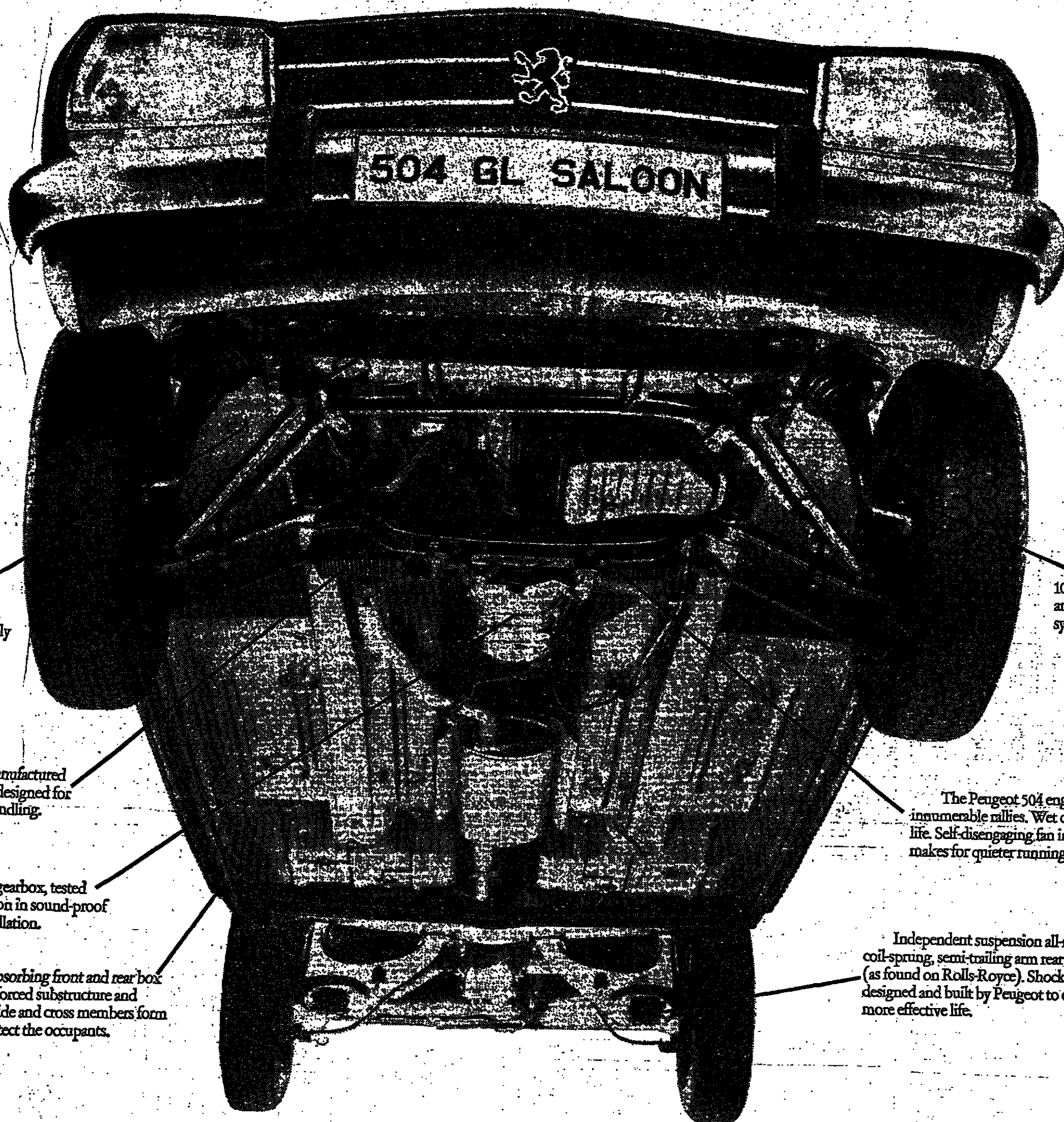
Matthew Howard, aged six, was killed and his twin brother Miles was injured yesterday when a wall fell on them. They were playing a chapel opposite their home at Great Hockham, Norfolk. The chapel was being repaired.

### Boy on murder charge

A boy, aged 13, appeared before a special court at Colchester yesterday, accused of murdering Marie Peck, aged 11, of Heather Green Drive, Colchester. He was remanded in custody to a children's home.



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## OVERSEAS

## CIA spy chiefs accused of bungling by former Africa agent

From Fred Emery Washington, April 13

A new storm has broken about the heads of the Central Intelligence Agency as a result of allegations by a former staff member that the people in charge of the clandestine branch are expensive account swindlers and an "ingrown clique" suffering from intellectual "stupor", who nonetheless secure continual promotion "no matter how drunk, inept or corrupt their management".

The accusations are made in an open letter to Admiral Stansfield Turner, newly appointed director of Central Intelligence, and published in the Washington Post. It was written by Mr John Stockwell, who resigned on March 30 from the covert Directorate of Operations after 13 years' service. His post was in the headquarters of the Africa Division, where he served as head of the Angola task force.

Mr Stockwell, who is 41, sarcastically suggests that Admiral Turner might try clearing up the CIA instead of pursuing, probably vainly, the CIA's goal of new laws to protect secrets.

Mr Stockwell says he opposed the idea of bringing the Cubans in the abortive scheme of Dr Henry Kissinger, former Secretary of State, to have the CIA, with South Africa, covertly support the Cubans, beaten by the Marxist MPLA in the Angolan civil war, to go on to reveal the CIA's role in the Angolan civil war, to go on to reveal the CIA's role in the Angolan civil war, to go on to reveal the CIA's role in the Angolan civil war.

"You are seeking out the same French mercenaries the CIA sent into Angola in early 1975," he wrote. "There are men who took the CIA money but fled the first time they encountered heavy shelling."

As a result of the letter, the CIA says Admiral Turner has ordered an investigation and offered to meet Mr Stockwell privately. The intelligence committee has started its own inquiry.

There are two themes in the letter—criticisms of the allegedly corrupt deadweight running the CIA and disillu-

sionment with policies. About Zaire—where Mr Stockwell was born—and Angola, he is particularly scathing. The CIA involvement ordered by Dr Kissinger, he describes as "irresponsible and ill-conceived because there was no possibility that we would make a full commitment and ensure the victory of our allies".

He suggests that by July, 1975, the MPLA, which formed the present Angola Government, was clearly winning and that it was "not hostile to the United States". He says there can be no surprise now that the 1975 "Zairian invasion of northern Angola" has invited the retaliatory invasion of Zaire by rebels equipped and encouraged by Angola.

He asks whether it was not in fact United States policy which provoked the present invasion of Zaire and "may lead to the loss of the Shaba's rich copper mines".

He does not, unlike Dr Kissinger, blame Congress for the failure of the Angola actions. He claims he gave warning that the Senate was bound to act once the covert action was exposed.

Mr Stockwell bitterly criticizes some CIA chiefs in the field. He says the Kinshasa station was out of control and "purchased ice plants and ships for local friends". He alleges that he tried to get the CIA to pay President Mobutu \$2m (£1,777,000) to replace a crashed aircraft that was worth only \$600,000.

"Standards of operations were low with considerable energy devoted to the accumulation of perquisites", he states. When he was made Chief of Station one of his superiors, over drinks, welcomed him to "the club" and briefed him on ways of supplementing his income by \$3,000 to \$4,000 a year, tax-free, by manipulating representational and operations funds.

Those who know the CIA and Mr Stockwell have reacted with dismay to the letter. "It's very hard to take", one person said.

Mr Stockwell was seen as an idealist, too much of a perfectionist and also as having distorted the present clandestine branch leadership.

## Tory leader to meet Emperor of Japan

From Peter Hazelhurst Tokyo, April 13

Mrs Thatcher, the British Conservative leader, arrived in Tokyo tonight on a three-day mission as the rising value of the floating yen held out new incentives to British exporters. The surging value of the yen, which has appreciated by almost 10 per cent in recent weeks, is expected to be raised as a major topic when Mrs Thatcher and Mr Fukuda, the Prime Minister, discuss Japan's hoped-for trade links with Britain and Europe tomorrow.

Japanese officials indicate that Mr Fukuda intends to emphasize that the value of the yen has been allowed to float upwards by the Bank of Japan to promote imports and exports.

It is understood that Mr Fukuda will tell Mrs Thatcher that his Government's monetary policies were explicitly adopted to counter the criticism that the yen had been undervalued in the past as a means of impeding imports and encouraging Japanese exports.

The yen closed at a new high of 272.4 to the dollar today, and the Bank of Japan is expected to take strong measures to intervene if the level falls below 270.

As Mr Fukuda might suggest to Mrs Thatcher tomorrow, Japan cannot be criticized if the Bank of Japan intervenes to maintain the level of the yen at a reasonable rate above the watershed of 270. According to officials, the Government puts the true value of the yen at 280 to the dollar.

Mrs Thatcher, who is visiting Japan for the first time, will meet Mr Fukuda at the Prime Minister's official residence. Immediately after the meeting, she will be driven to the Imperial Palace, where she will be received by Emperor Hirohito.

During her stay Mrs Thatcher will meet Mr Ichiro Hatoyama, the Foreign Minister, leaders of the Keiseiren, the employers' Federation of Economic Organizations, and representatives of the British Chamber of Commerce. She will also inspect a number of Japanese camera and car plants and an Anglo-Japanese joint venture, the Meiji-McVitie biscuit factory.

Japanese leaders are expected to discuss with Mrs Thatcher the international economic situation, the forthcoming summit meeting of industrialized nations in London and Japan's prickly trade relations with the European Community.

Mrs Thatcher, who completed a seven-day visit to China today, arrived in Tokyo accompanied by her daughter, Carol. She is visiting Japan on the invitation of Mr Fukuda in his capacity as president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

The Japanese press suggested today that the visit will serve a useful purpose in promoting understanding between the two countries because Mrs Thatcher will most probably be elected Britain's first woman Prime Minister before the end of the year.

## Syrian troops allow Palestinian guerrillas to move freely around battle zone on Israel's border

## Peril of war in Lebanon hamlets

From Robert Fisk Irbid al-Saqi, southern Lebanon April 13

In the Palestinian command post at Irbid al-Saqi—a half-completed, damp, concrete bungalow whose owners must long ago have abandoned any hope of making it their home—a guerrilla lieutenant assures visitors that his men have not fired a shot for two days.

"We had about 50 shells fired at us last night," he says. "Twenty came from Marjayoun and the rest from Metulla in Israel."

Outside, low cloud drifts over the hills, although you can still see Marjayoun, the Lebanese Christian stronghold a mile and a half away. Through the mist and rain comes the distant sound of an exploding shell—the only one we were to hear during four hours in the battle area.

It was different last week, when for five days Palestinians and Christian forces fought artillery duels with the guerrillas occupying the villages of Taybeh and Khisan. But this is not a war in the conventional sense. Villages like Irbid al-Saqi have their tactical advantages and the Palestinians have set up radio communications between them, though each comprises only 10 or 12 deserted houses.

They are slightly smaller than the French hamlets which once provided the bases for battlefields in the First World War. In many of them, there are fewer than 100 Palestinian guerrillas; for most, battles here are on a miniature, almost inconsequential, scale.

The Palestinian lieutenant at Irbid al-Saqi shrugged when I asked him about the warning by Mr Yigal Allon, the Israeli Foreign Minister, that his country would not "permit" the massacre of Christian villagers in southern Lebanon. However, there are no signs on the Palestinian front lines that anyone is preparing another offensive. The only guns projecting Irbid al-Saqi on its eastern flank are two medium range mortars.

This is not to suggest the Arab nations or Israel exaggerate the importance of the southern Lebanon conflict—just that the fighting is, with the exception of last week's battles, on nothing like the scale which both sides would sometimes like to believe. The rugged military operations are important not for what they are, but for what they could become—the Baslepport for the Israelis or Syrians or Palestinians to launch much more serious attacks with

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## Pakistan ambassador quits Madrid post

Madrid, April 13—Air Marshal Abdul Rahim Khan, Pakistan's Ambassador to Spain, resigned today, saying he could not sit idly by and see his country being dragged into another civil war by a dictatorial regime.

The Air Marshal, former head of the Pakistani Air Force, accused Mr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the Prime Minister, of breaking promises made to him and allowing general elections last month to be rigged so he could stay in power.

In a telegram to Mr Bhutto, he said: "I cannot sit idly by and see the country being dragged into another civil war by power-hungry men. I am therefore resigning in protest against your oppressive and dictatorial regime."

His resignation came after a wave of right-wing violence against the Government in Pakistan.

Air Marshal Rahim Khan, who is 51, told a press conference that Pakistan had been practically paralysed since the elections. Asked if there was a real threat of civil war, he said: "Not at the moment, but the way things are developing they could lead to civil war."

He said paramilitary forces and police controlled by Mr Bhutto—not the Army—were responsible for the shooting in Pakistan.

Asked if other diplomats would follow his example in resigning, Air Marshal Rahim Khan said: "I do not think so. My case is special." He said he had no links with any political party. "If I join the political struggle I will join it from outside," he said. "I have no plans for returning to Pakistan in the immediate future."

Richard Wigg writes from Lahore: Dr Mubashir Hassan, secretary of the ruling People's party, has tendered his resignation. A former finance minister, he belongs to the progressive wing of Mr Bhutto's party which won 155 out of the 200 seats in the National Assembly.

Dr Hassan's resignation, however, is not so it seems related to the election issue but stems from a deeper disagreement over the Prime Minister's recent political course, particularly what Dr Hassan sees as growing concessions to Pakistan's powerful landed interests.

The opposition National Alliance, a coalition of nine mostly right-wing parties, obtained only 35 seats and has organized a month's protest campaign against alleged "massive rigging" by the Government.

The Opposition, which boycotted the subsequent provincial assembly elections, is insisting that the Government must agree to fresh national elections.

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## Envoy foresees no separation by Quebecers

By Our Foreign Staff Quebec, April 13

Quebec will not separate from Canada, Mr Paul Martin, the Canadian High Commissioner, predicted yesterday.

Mr Martin said only a minority of Quebecers wanted secession to preserve Quebec's "unique culture". Because Canada is a federal state constitutional arrangements could be made to meet changing conditions and legitimate aspirations of the provinces and the nation, he said.

Quebec's influence on the rest of the country was so great that it could not be measured by any yardstick.

## Arrest of Romanian human rights activist reported

From Dassa Trevisan Zagreb, April 13

Mr Paul Goma, the Romanian author, and several of the other signatories of his appeal complaining about the violation of human rights in Romania, are believed to have been arrested after a decision taken at the highest level on April 5.

According to Romanian sources the Government decided to arrest Mr Goma after it had failed to suppress the movement which began with only eight supporters and in recent months had increased to at least 200, including some leading intellectuals.

It is believed that Professor Ion Ladea, who some years ago was released from prison after serving a five-year sentence, and has recently joined the human rights movement, was arrested together with Mr Goma.

Mr Goma recently told me that he was compiling a dossier on the misuse of psychiatry against political dissidents. He had then already heard of four cases in which people were sent to mental hospitals after protesting about working conditions or refusing to sign the loyalty pledge to President Ceausescu.

## Changing air needs call for revision of rules

From Our Correspondent Montreal, April 13

The regulatory framework governing international civil aviation, elaborated over 30 years ago, must be changed to meet present air transport needs, Dr Assad Kotaitie, president of the governing council of the International Civil Aviation Organization told a special air transport conference which opened here today.

Dr Kotaitie told civil aviation directors and other high officials from most of the organization's 138 member states that they must look for changes conducive to the development of efficient air transport services, avoiding unnecessary restraints on one

hand and wasteful competition on the other.

The key question, was the need to coordinate regulations governing international, scheduled airline and charter, which accounted for 70 and 30 per cent respectively of the traffic.

On tariff enforcement, Dr Kotaitie said violation of government-approved international fares was causing serious financial problems. Governments must help the International Air Transport Association to enforce its own rates.

This first intergovernmental conference in more than 30 years, called to deal with the most pressing problems facing international air transport, will continue until April 26.

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## Sudan rejects invasion charges by Ethiopia

Khartoum, April 13—Sudan today rejected allegations that its troops had intervened in neighbouring Ethiopia and said that Ethiopian soldiers and aircraft had in fact violated Sudanese territory.

The denial was made in a telegram to the Organization of African Unity and published by the Sudan News Agency.

Lieut-Colonel Mengistu Haile-Mariam, the Ethiopian head of the last night, accused President Jaafar Nimeiry of Sudan of aggression and "openly violating the honour and entity of Ethiopia."

Earlier, Addis Ababa said that Sudan was supporting secessionist guerrillas fighting government troops in Ethiopia's Red Sea province of Eritrea.

Sudan described the allegations as baseless.

## University heads' plea for Charter 77 signatories

By Our Foreign Staff

A letter signed by the vice-chancellors of 16 British universities, calling on Czechoslovakia to reconsider the action taken against the signatories of Charter 77, the human rights document, has been sent to Mr Miroslav Jablonsky, the Czechoslovak Ambassador in London.

The letter, which is intended for transmission to President Husak, says in part: "We are deeply concerned by the effects which the denial of these rights and the attacks on those who have supported them are having on the relations between our countries."

"Belonging to a country which upholds academic freedom, as expressed in the conventions accepted by the government of the (Czechoslo-

vaky republic, we, as heads of universities, cannot fail to make our protest when these rights are denied to those in the academic profession in Czechoslovakia."

"A man who had a great influence on British education was Jan Amos Komensky. After over 300 years he is not forgotten here. He said once of men of learning that they had been given wisdom in order that they might be critical and bring improvements by their advice. We believe that Charter 77 stands in the tradition he did so much to found."

The vice-chancellors of the following universities signed the letter: Aberdeen, Bath, Brunel, The University College at Buckingham, Dundee, Edinburgh, Exeter, Heriot Watt, Leeds, Newcastle, Open University, Reading, Southampton, Strathclyde, Surrey and York.

His birth place is said to be the small Muslim island of Jolo in the south, whose inhabitants are called Tausog, an ethnic group known for their skills as warriors.

But his reputation was not to be that of a guerrilla fighter. His aim, to the MNLF leadership, the authorities say, rests on his being its brains.

In the university, he is said to be a quiet figure although, reports say, he once led a demonstration from Mr Marcos's presidential palace to protest against the mysterious killings of Muslim recruits in a secret Army training camp outside Manila in 1968.

Later he joined the Mindanao Independence Movement, but was disillusioned by its leadership and broke away from it.

In 1971 he contested a seat in the constitutional convention that was to frame a new Philippines constitution. His plan was to work for a constitutional provision that would establish a federal Muslim Government in Mindanao. His hopes were dashed when he lost the election. Two years later he was in the hills with a price of 50,000 pesos (£4,000) on his head—Agence France-Presse.

## Revolt leader to head government

Manila, April 13.—Four years after organizing a revolt for Muslim autonomy, Mr Nur Misuari is coming out of his Libyan exile to head a provisional government in southern Philippines.

After being hunted as a secessionist rebel, the youthful chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) slipped out of the country some time in 1973 to direct the rebellion first from Sabah and later from Tripoli.

Libya is the rebels' chief supplier, supplying them with money and arms.

Colonel Muhammad Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, and President Marcos of the Philippines jointly worked out a compromise peace formula for settling a conflict that has claimed about 20,000 lives according to official figures.

The formula provides for the setting up of a provisional government in 15 southern provinces and later of a regular autonomous government through elections. Geographical composition of the new region are to be determined by a referendum next Sunday.

There was uncertainty as to whether the MNLF would accept the formula or not until Mr Misuari finally sent word from Jiddah this week that he was participating in the provisional government whose chairmanship had been offered to him by President Marcos.

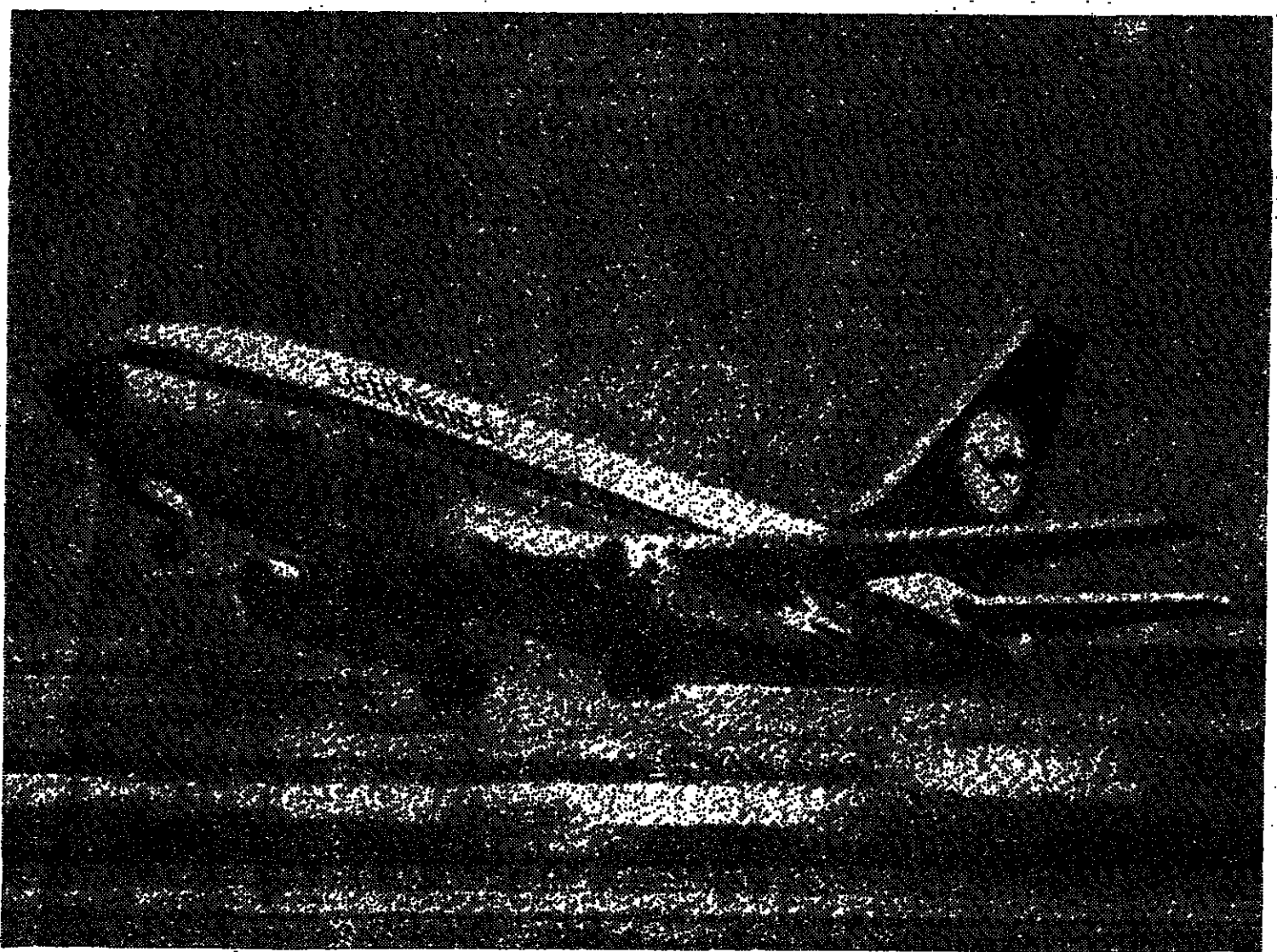
At provisional leader, Mr Misuari is also expected to play a key role in the future autonomous government. An elusive figure, aged 37 or 38, he was formerly a political science instructor at the University of the Philippines, a hothead of student activism before President Marcos declared martial law in September 1972.

To the young Muslims who followed his trail, he was perhaps some kind of a voice preaching the liberation of three million Muslims from social and economic domination by their more affluent, numerically superior Christian compatriots from the north.

To the military, Mr Misuari was more than a separatist rebel. He was also said to be allied with the communists. Military dossiers, in fact, once put him down as a leading figure in the communist hierarchy.

To residents of Manila, where the MNLF rebellion is a vague and distant war, he is only a photograph in the newspapers, a face dominated by a thick moustache and dark eyes.

## New! Lufthansa daily 8.25 am businessman's flight to Düsseldorf from Heathrow



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A new addition to our Yellow Book from April 1st is the daily breakfast flight LH 061 to Düsseldorf, and with the last plane, LH 060, back at 21.10 it means you can get in a full day's work and be back at Heathrow by 22.25. Also from April 1st, there will be non-stop daily flights to both Bremen and Hanover. LH 047 leaves Heathrow 12.25, arrives Bremen 13.45; LH 049 leaves Heathrow 10.25, arrives Hanover 11.45. Ask your travel agent or Lufthansa for our Yellow Book.



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OVERSEAS

# Change of mind by Mr Carter on total plutonium ban was caused by hostile allied response

From Fred Emery  
Washington, April 13  
President Carter, in his announcement last Thursday of a "domestic" American use of plutonium in commercial nuclear power programmes (at least, for the time being) did not go on, as expected, to discourage other nuclear countries from doing so.

Instead, the President astonished experts by saying that Britain, France, West Germany and Japan "have a perfect right to go ahead and continue with their own reprocessing efforts". He hoped only that they would join in preventing the spread of the technology to other countries.

Neither the proposed extension of the Windscale reprocessing plant nor Britain's fast breeder reactor programme are in any way dependent on American material or technology. Only if the United States refused permission for countries such as Japan and Spain to have their American-supplied fuel, or if used in an American-supplied reactor, processed in Britain, could there be any effect, the British experts say.

The nuclear "have-nots" are the United States and the United Kingdom. Why then all the fuss among nuclear experts from Tokyo to Washington? Essentially it seems the experts suspect that

there is more to Mr Carter's policy than he disclosed last week; that the second step, of first asking everyone, then pressing them, to forgo plutonium, must come.

Mr Carter certainly changed his mind on this issue after pressure from America's allies, last week. There is striking evidence in the current issue of *Time* magazine that it came literally overnight.

The *Time* reporter who was permitted to spend a day in the White House, writes that last Wednesday Mr Carter told three senators: "We're going to take a unilateral step to end reprocessing which will call on other nations to do the same".

One reason he did not do it was a tornado of protests, it is learned, descended from the allies, particularly the West Germans and the Japanese, when they were shown his draft policy statement. The British and French Governments also made clear their dissatisfaction.

For a start, some leaders in the science, including Britain's, do not agree with Mr Carter's men that the fast breeder's plutonium is a virtual do-it-yourself bomb kit. But they none the less worry that some of their politicians might be tempted to forgo it, in favour, say of coal, simply relying on Mr Carter's evangelism.

But by far the most affected could be countries having virtually no coal and no other indigenous energy sources except nuclear power. Japan is the prime example.

Ever since 1954 countries receiving American help have been subject to strict controls. If the United States were to strengthen controls and, say, refuse Japan permission to conduct reprocessing itself or to send it to Britain, that constraint might seem intolerable.

That is a gloomy hypothesis not justified at all by the present expression of the American policy. What, however, of a technical argument? This is that contrary to Mr Carter and the Ford Foundation and others, there is not enough uranium to do the worldwide job without reprocessing and recycling it, and the plutonium it produces. This argument, which British energy policy experts favour, is that proper management of plutonium and reprocessing acts as a great increase of energy sources.

# Yet another New York delay over Concordé

From Patrick Brogan  
Washington, April 13  
The commission of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, which holds its monthly meeting tomorrow, will again postpone its decision on the future of Concordé, it controls Kennedy airport which British Airways and Air France want to fly Concordé into, and has so far refused its permission despite the favourable ruling of the federal Department of Transportation last year.

The two airlines hope this postponement will be the last. They, and the airport's makers, submitted a mass of technical data to the authority on April 1. They believe this shows that Concordé would make no more noise than a Boeing 707.

The authority's technical experts ought to be able to brief the commissioners on all the technical aspects of the case within the next week or two, allowing them, if they wish, to hold a special meeting to announce their decision before the end of the month.

The date is significant because, on April 25, a formal hearing will be held before Judge Milton Pollock of the New York Federal Court on the question of the authority's right to disregard a directive from Washington.

I always prefer to see design on the hoof as it were, in its accustomed environment rather than transplanted. This is because I feel strongly that shapes and ideas, and of course colours, are so influenced by the surroundings of the artist with his sensibilities open. While much of the time my preference speeds me around huge roaring factories—something I actually enjoy, since the design and efficacy of machines is also dear to me—I sometimes find myself in charming, and sometimes dazzlingly beautiful, surroundings, in which important design work is being done.

John Makepeace, who I regard as the greatest furniture designer in this country, must share my view about the essentiality of surroundings, for his new workshops and his very important new training concept are put inside the lambent casing of Parnham House, at Beaminster, Dorset. It was built in 1540, extended by Nash in the 18th century, and ranks in my mind with enchanted Brompton d'Evercy, also of these parts, in which I revealed a modernist wall last year.

Forced by pressure of space "When we made the Liberty centenary furniture in 1975 it was so big we could not even put it together in the Banbury workshop" John Makepeace and his wife, textile designer Ann Sutton, looked for an alternative site which offered both potential for their hopes of expansion and an environment sympathetic to their work. They found Parnham House, and knew it must be theirs. They also knew that the house, which had always been closely protected by the luck of inheritance and the undoubted labours of its owners, must be opened to the fresh breath of the public if all the social, educational and functional aspects of their great design were to be completed.

# Design

by Prudence Glynn

## An eye on the future in a setting of the past

John Makepeace was born in 1939 in Solihull and had no art school background, but from 1957 to 1959 he was a trainee cabinet maker with a Kath Cooper in Dorset. Is this where his sensible convictions about proper background come from? No trainee, or apprentice, or graduate of Denstone College, Staffordshire, can have proved a more brilliant and influential presence on furniture design, even if this is often overlooked, and he is still, to my chagrin, forced to be indifferent about the cost of some of his remarkable work.

But he is redoubtable too. Questioned about the costing of the time and skill which went into a superb chess table for a superb chess set he retorted: "Nothing is more undermining than compromise in design. Either you take a standard and an attitude in your workshop and you give craftsmen the sense that what they are making is worth while or you destroy their confidence and pleasure in work."

# Design

by Prudence Glynn

## An eye on the future in a setting of the past

In 1963 John Makepeace bought Parnham House, near Banbury, and turned it into a house and a workshop. From there he amazed the interested with circular pillar chests of drawers, furniture made from wood laminated sometimes 60 sections deep ("When one was small one was always being told how dreadful plywood was. I wanted to prove the opposite") and totally original ideas in which the central stimulation was the sheer beauty of wood. Makepeace feels about wood as jewellers feel about gold. To him it is the magical material, independent, lovely, demanding, never to be abused. Often he is content to use it as a natural aspect as possible, and undoubtedly the fact that he never includes harsh angles or edges in his work is because in nature's world there are no such things.

The success outgrew the site, but so did the dreams of the designer. Parnham House is not just a setting for his own work and that of his wife (who has an exhibition at Dodson Bull Interiors in the Barbican from April 19 to May 5) it is also to be used to establish a school for craftsmen in wood. The course, which will last two years, will be fully residential,

and cost £3,000 a year. (The fee was arrived at by detailing a really good course since that is all that they are interested in running, and then costing it.) There will be 16 students. From eight until five they will work at the bench under a range of admirable instructors—all but one of John Makepeace's craftsmen have moved with him to Dorset—and visiting lecturers. The evenings will be devoted to the study of design or of business management.

The aim of the course is to turn out designers who are entirely self-sufficient. They may be more oriented to craftsmanship or to pure design, but they will at the end know how to make and cost their designs, how to manage their books, where their market is, and how to sell their work. John Makepeace believes that many students will be able to fund at least part of their tuition fees by sales made during training, because they will be encouraged to knock at the right doors and build their own individual clientele, be it private or retail outlets. Since the tuition fee includes all materials (have you tried your local timber merchant for a couple of shelves lately?) I don't think the cost is too high. For really exceptional students who cannot fund themselves, John Makepeace is looking for scholarships, and applicants with suitable educational papers may get local authority grants.

The first course for *Craftsmen in Wood* starts in September, housed in 16 study bedrooms over the Oak Room, whose linenfold panelling ought to be an inspiration in itself. The whole idea has been realized as a non-profit-making educational charity called the Parnham Trust Ltd. Without any advertising at all there have already been between 40 and 50 applications for the course, the ages of the applicants ranging from 16 to those who at 40 want to start a second career. Perfectionist to the end, John Makepeace will not say that the standards are yet what he wants.

Meanwhile, 1977 will be a busy year. In May he will be installed as a Freeman of the City of London, which will surely give him certain personally convenient privileges. May also sees the royal opening of the new buildings of Keele College, Oxford, largely furnished by John Makepeace, and the completion of a superb display cabinet for modern sculpture for the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge. As for the chess table, to which I confer a special interest which faithful followers of this page may guess at, we must wait a further month or two.

# Uganda arrests Kenyan businessmen in hotels

From Our Correspondent  
Nairobi, April 13  
At least 11 Kenyans, most of them businessmen, have been arrested in Kampala in the last few days, it was reported here today.

Some were arrested at their hotels while others were held when they attempted to board an overnight bus for Nairobi. A statement on the matter has been made from Uganda. It informed sources said checks against illegal trading and smuggling were being increased. Passengers from Kampala and soldiers checked their documents before they joined the overnight bus there and they underwent similar checks at three other places before crossing into Kenya. Some travellers were arrested on the ground that they had no permission to leave Uganda. Ugandans must now obtain permits from a district commissioner or a Minister before they can leave the country.

President Amin has signed a decree authorizing the police, military police and other authorities to round up unemployed people and vagrants who may then be forced to work on the land or in industry. The decree states that anyone between 16 and 40 who cannot produce evidence of employment and who has not paid Ugandan tax can be sent for training on the land, or in industry for a year, and then "settled" on the land.

Uganda radio issued a warning to unemployed people in the towns that they would soon be rounded up. The decree complements one introduced last year to provide for farm training settlements.

# Eight rescued after mountain air crash

Jakarta, April 13.—Rescuers have found eight survivors and three bodies near the wreckage of a twin-engine Otter aircraft which crashed on a mountain peak in central Sulawesi (Celebes) two weeks ago, Antara news agency reported today.

Nine other people known to have survived the crash are believed to be hacking their way through dense jungle in a hazardous trek to safety down the slopes of the 6,600ft Mount Sianakabala.

The aircraft owned by the Indonesian Merspati Nusantara airlines, was on a scheduled one-hour flight from Palu to Tolitoli when it crashed into the mountain on March 29. It carried three crew and 20 passengers, including three children.—Reuters.

# Journalist forced to leave Kenya

Nairobi, April 13.—The *Guardian* correspondent in Nairobi for several years, Brenda Houghton (who writes under the name of Brenda Jones) left here for London today after Kenya cancelled her residence permit. The *Guardian* last week published a series of her articles on Kenyan politics.

# Aircraft land safely after mid-air collision

Stratford, Connecticut, April 13.—Two aircraft collided in mid-air late last night but managed to land safely at the local airport here with their 15 passengers unhurt.

A spokesman at the Sikorsky airport called the landing "miraculous" and the police said both pilots deserved medals.

# Ghana's bishops call for civilian rule

Accra, April 13.—Ghana's Roman Catholic bishops have called for representative civilian government and guarantees of human rights, the Ghana news agency reported today.

At their annual conference at Tema the bishops suggested that a future constitution for Ghana should contain provisions banning any intervention by the Army and the police in affairs of state.

# Singapore reporter freed but loses citizenship

Singapore, April 13.—The Singapore Government today released Mr Arun Senkurtuvan, the correspondent of the *Financial Times* and *The Economist*, after two months of detention, but deprived him of his Singapore citizenship.

The Government said that nine other political detainees had also been released after being held under the Internal Security Act which permits indefinite detention without trial.

# Jungle canal eludes group

Bogotá, April 13.—Six British women explorers said today they failed to find definite traces of a lost Indian canal during a two-month journey through unexplored jungle and swamp in North-West Colombia.

The Respadura Canal is believed to have been built nearly 200 years ago and to have connected the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

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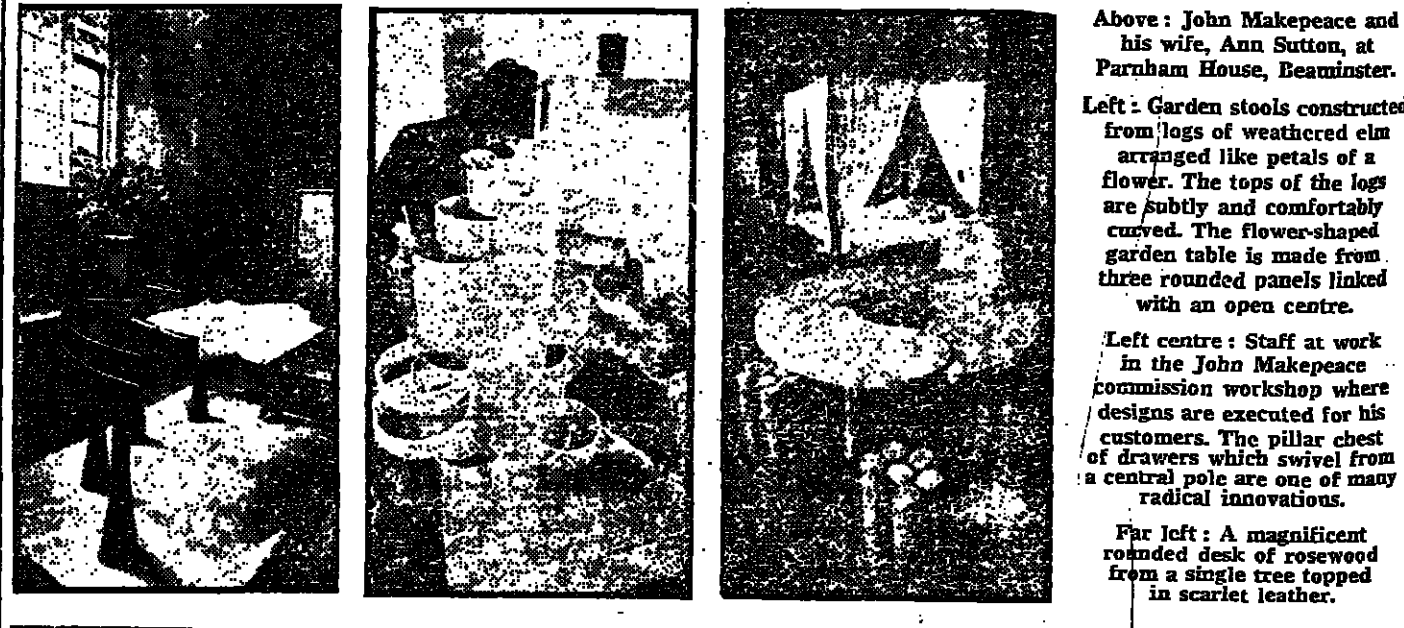
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### Alitalia

We'll show the world.



Above: John Makepeace and his wife, Ann Sutton, at Parnham House, Beaminster.



Left: Garden stools constructed from logs of weathered elm arranged like petals of a flower. The tops of the logs are subtly and comfortably curved. The flower-shaped garden table is made from three rounded panels linked with an open centre.

Left centre: Staff at work in the John Makepeace commission workshop where designs are executed for his customers. The pillar chest of drawers which swivel from a central pole are one of many radical innovations.

Far left: A magnificent rounded chest of rosewood from a single tree topped in scarlet leather.

# LEADERS OF THE TIMES

From the recently published Market & Opinion Research International survey of the reading habits of today's M.P.s and Senior Civil Servants, one irrefutable fact emerges.

More of them read The Times than any other daily newspaper.

Which means, quite simply, that The Times reaches more leaders, more decision-makers, more men of prominence, influence and power, than any other daily newspaper.

Something you should know about if you or your company needs to communicate with opinion leaders.

Readership of Members of Parliament			Readership of Senior Civil Servants		
The Times	85	%	The Times	82	%
Daily Telegraph	52	%	Financial Times	48	%
Guardian	50	%	Guardian	25	%
Financial Times	37	%	Daily Telegraph	21	%
Sunday Times	94	%	Sunday Times	54	%
Observer	50	%	Observer	44	%
Sunday Telegraph	40	%	Sunday Telegraph	13	%

For a free copy of the survey details, please write to: David Laird, The Times, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ. Tel.: 01-437 1234.



ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN, 8.30-10.05 (Grand Opera)  
COVENT GARDEN PRODUCTIONS  
THE ROYAL OPERA  
1. Night: The 7. Faust  
2. Night: The 7. Faust  
3. Night: The 7. Faust  
4. Night: The 7. Faust  
5. Night: The 7. Faust  
6. Night: The 7. Faust  
7. Night: The 7. Faust  
8. Night: The 7. Faust  
9. Night: The 7. Faust  
10. Night: The 7. Faust

THEATRES

RECENT 335 2707. Evenings 8.30.  
OVER 1000 PERFORMANCES  
3rd ESTATE YEAR  
LEY BY PEOPLE COME  
AN ADULT MUSIC  
ROYAL COURT, 7.30-7.45. News  
SUNDAY, 7.30-7.45. News  
SUNDAY, 7.30-7.45. News  
SUNDAY, 7.30-7.45. News  
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SUNDAY, 7.30-7.45. News

THE ARTS

Novelties at the Viennale

Three European capitals now host non-competitive winter film festivals. London offers high-pressure bulk screenings of new products from across the world. Paris varies its diet with idiosyncratic retrospectives and tributes and gales and incunabula. Vienna has the best setting and is a relaxed and sociable affair, with a fairly wide spectrum from the commercial (British) to the experimental (Greek) to the avant-garde (Polish).



Zsuzsa Czinkóczi in No Man's Daughter

times they live in. Each seeks the solution to his confusions where he may—a teacher in the lessons of history, a biologist in the example of animals, a secretary in the practice of Taurus, a supermarket cashier in her own small private rebellions.

C'Eravamo Tanto Amati, directed and co-scripted by Rocco Scotellaro, shares much of the same equivocal nature of nostalgia and disillusion. A group of one-time friends meet again in 1974 and look back to the war and the ideals with which they emerged at its end.

of Die Leiden des Jungen Werthers by Egon Günther, who is clearly deeply fascinated by Goethe (last year his understated Lotte in Weimar, an imaginary incident from the great man's self-important old age, was seen at the Cannes Festival). Taken by the "timelessness" of the story, Günther has tried to interpret it in the light of contemporary sentiments, and with recognizably contemporary personalities in the main roles.

The most significant Viennale offering was *Jonas Qui Avez 25 Ans* in L'An 2000 directed by the gifted Swiss director Alain Tanner. With the year 2000 and the new century already written by John Berger. It is an attempt to orientate a moment in moral and political history—eight years after the political watershed of '68 (Paris and Prague) and the year 2000 and the new century already written by John Berger.

The Italian films in Vienna all reflected the overstatement and the character of Italian production at the moment (you can sample it in films like Marco Ferreri's *L'Uccello* or Alberto Sordi's *Il Cane*, which are among the films in the National Film Theatre's current selection of New Italian Cinema).

The Scandinavian cinema offered *Leave Us Alone*, by two young Danish directors, Lasse Nielsen and Ernst Johansen. A Seventies interpretation, co-edited by the theme of *Lord of the Flies*. The Viennale has a long-standing liking for Bo Widerberg, whose *Fempen* (Shabby) had its first festival showing there, and this year screened his latest film, *Manöver*, at the Academy Cinema.

A less ambitious but altogether more successful adaptation was the Hungarian *No Man's Daughter* directed by the film's veteran director, László Rády, and Judit Elek (the gifted director, in her own right, of *Lady from Constantinople* and *A Hungarian Village*) from Zsigmond Móricz's well-loved novel, written in 1940. The adaptation is an eight-year-old screen play, and the film is a beautiful work of art, with a certain vengeful consolation.

ART GALLERIES

EARLY WATERCOLOURS AT CORBOLDS MILL

About 120 early watercolours at Corboulds Mill, London. Open April 14-15. 10.30-5.30. Admission 1.00. 10.30-5.30. Admission 1.00.

FINE ART SOCIETY

148 New Bond Street, W.1. Fine Art Society. Open April 14-15. 10.30-5.30. Admission 1.00. 10.30-5.30. Admission 1.00.

QUINTERO

First London exhibition with April 22. Mon-Fri. 10.30-5.30. Sat. 10.30-5.30. Admission 1.00. 10.30-5.30. Admission 1.00.

PROSPECT THEATRE COMPANY

Season opens May 3. Eileen Atkins, Saint Joan. Derek Jacobi, Hamlet. Timothy West, War Music. Now booking Old Vic. 01-928 7616.

EXHIBITIONS

HORSES

ARGENTINE ARTIST. Open April 14-15. 10.30-5.30. Admission 1.00. 10.30-5.30. Admission 1.00.

ART GALLERIES

ANDRE DUBOIS. Open April 14-15. 10.30-5.30. Admission 1.00. 10.30-5.30. Admission 1.00.

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Out of Our Heads Royal Court

Irving Wardle

Like John McGrath's two last plays for the 7.84 Company, this is an exercise in working-class political education. But unlike *Little Red Hen* and *Yoko Now*, it presents a politically ineducable hero whose problem relates only obliquely to politics. This time Mr McGrath has not allowed himself an ideological pushover and the piece benefits accordingly.

The subject is booze: and in particular, the drinking habits of the Glaswegian working man as exemplified by Harry, a chemical-factory labourer who goes home paralytic five nights a week to beat up the wife.

This must be quite a thing for the company to put over to their Scottish audiences, invited to identify with this oxtail crotch with his mauling bar songs, his ready fists, and domestic terrorism. All the initial sympathy goes to his desperate wife, who tries to safeguard what is left of her sanity by compulsively counting the knives and forks. Elizabeth MacLennan, bent almost double in a half-girl dress and flashing fearful smiles, conclusively does for Harry with her scampering exit line, "This isn't my story, it's his. He's the man". Come back, you feel like yelling.

But what she says is true: and her own comments on social "normality" serve as a lead-up to Harry's condition. She would look abnormal anywhere; but Harry's alcoholic

deviation hardly seems worth a second glance. The play, however, treats them as equal examples of the same social mutation and goes on, against all the odds, to win sympathy for Harry by tracing his upbringing from childhood in the Highlands to brutalizing school indoctrination, enforced gang warfare, and finally into the pub where, at last, "We were men; we've been drinking ever since to prove it".

The play consists of one night in the symbolically named Brewer's Arms where Harry, made his old name Davey, a long-term Communist shop steward who is throwing in the sponge after despairing of luring his comrades out of the pub to present a united working-class front. It puts some strain on credibility to see James Grant's grumpy-sober Davey as a true friend to Billy, a young man who would have been much to Mr McGrath's convenience if it could be proved that whisky was a capitalist invention.

No matter, not even on the Irish stage have I seen the drinking habit so mercilessly tracked down to its frustrated sources as it is here.

The author's production offers another stunning example of this company's deft stage management and resourcefulness: without limited means, Flashbacks, scene changes, Mark Brown's music (able to accompany as well as vocals by the cast) switches between pub realism and direct address, all operate with exemplary smoothness and rhythmic contrast. As for the message, you may put it down as rigid evangelism or manifest integrity; either way, the achievement of the show remains unimpaired.

The Ballad of Salomon Pavey Young Vic

Ned Chaillet

Boys' voices tell the story best. The soprano lilt to songs and the piercing shrieks from roughhousing and rivalries go a long way to suggest what life for the boy actors of the Elizabethan theatre might have been like. Twenty-four boys from several companies have now joined the company of *The Ballad of Salomon Pavey*, which began as an improvised exercise at Belmont School, Mill Hill, and went on to win a Fringe first award at last year's Edinburgh Festival.

The authors, Jeremy James Taylor and David Drew-Smythe, drawing inspiration from Ben Jonson's epigram which began a century before the founding of the Chapel Royal company, in 1602, have abbreviated history and set their play in 1533, the year of Queen Elizabeth's fiftieth birthday. Still drawing loosely on history, they use the occasion of a joint royal performance by the boys of the Chapel Royal and the boys of St Paul's as the dramatic focus of the play, and bring in historical figures such as the playwright John Lyly and Edward de Vere, Earl of Oxford, some people's candidate

for author of Shakespeare's plays.

There are ironies enough in Jonson's epigram for Salomon Pavey, aged 13, was famed for portraying old men. In the performance the ironies multiply, for it is meant to appear as a piece written by a child of the company in which children portray the old men who wrote the plays.

There are ironies enough in Jonson's epigram for Salomon Pavey, aged 13, was famed for portraying old men. In the performance the ironies multiply, for it is meant to appear as a piece written by a child of the company in which children portray the old men who wrote the plays.

The programme calls the play a children's opera and like that entertainment it borrows tunes and grafts new lyrics on to them. Jeremy James Taylor's lyrics, while not all memorable, are exact in mood and the song and dance tunes chosen are lovely, played with gusto by the boys, who sing with a professional group called in performance the Salomon Pavey Consort.

The boys sing and act with self-possession and confidence that is exceptional, whether they wear dresses in the women's parts or pretend to be men. Although there are slow stretches, it is quite extraordinary entertainment with sweet voices, charm, humour and yet a consciousness of the horrors of child exploitation which is intelligently conveyed.

RPO/Groves Festival Hall

Stanley Sadie

The unadventurous classical programme offered by the RPO on Tuesday was enlivened by the presence of Clifford Curzon as soloist in Mozart's C minor Piano Concerto K491. This work is associated with him less, perhaps, than are some of the other Mozart concertos, like the last one, in B flat, or the popular A major. If those works are illuminated by the poise and serenity of his playing, this concerto demands something quite different in the way of passion.

But above all this is a symphonic concerto; not for nothing is it the only one in which Mozart called for a full orchestra, including both oboes and clarinets, for the maximum elaboration of the texture and characterizations of the themes.

Sir Clifford emphasized its structural force. He dawdled a shade over the piano's introduction, as if feeling his way into the music (as Mozart surely intended). When he came to the main subject matter he played tautly and sturdily. He made it clear that the passage-work arises out of the themes, and is not merely decorative. He always seemed to be leading one forward to the next event and when, in the recapitulation, he reached the minor-key appearance of the theme heard previously only in the major, he properly and revealingly made it an emotional focal point.

I was less happy about his handling of which sounded like something Beethoven might have written had he attempted one for this concerto as well as the D minor, except that it was far too short for anything so far-ranging or so full of feeling as the right length for Mozart.

In the Larghetto, Sir Clifford was his more familiar gentle, contemplative yet unemotional self. He added a little ornamentation, without violating the simplicity of Mozart's line. I especially liked the way he took up the clarinet's theme and played it with just that extra shade of feeling that is a soloist's prerogative.

The finale, taken steadily, had due weight, but the cool, elegant playing of the more relaxed strings, for the maximum elaboration of the texture and characterizations of the themes.

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Klaus Schulze London Planetarium

Clive Bennett

More than most forms of entertainment this kind of German "space music" depends on the listener's mood to make its effect. Hearing Klaus Schulze's latest album *Mirage* while driving to Tuesday's concert merely produced irritation at its evenness and its closeness to the minimalist music of Terry Riley and Philip Glass. Once calmly cocooned beneath the Planetarium's night sky, however, his music made a rather stronger impression.

Its basic sound is a thick wash of colour. A barrage of about 20 different synthesizers produce sustained chords, static harmonies and very low bass frequencies that, once established, remain virtually constant throughout the piece. Variety comes from the spatial effects, complex electronic rhythms, distorted voices and even occasional tunes he piles on top.

Schulze composes by a combination of construction and improvisation, selecting his best spontaneous ideas and working them out structurally. The form is therefore not pre-arranged but generated from the playings itself, and as a result the pieces tend to become over-extended.

Schulze admits his music is the background to a mental picture but insists his audiences must create their own personal images. Nevertheless his extraordinary choice of music, such as the riddle of the riddle, is as in Schopenhauer's *Die Kunst*, where the painting of stellar constellations serve as musical notation, but as the appropriate time dimension in which his music's emotional impact.

Certainly the protection effectively washed much of the music's simplicity. Its more adventurous characteristics, perhaps its quality of paradoxical chronophysics time that repetition, it is also the one new "concert" of the new rock. But at the end of the concert's three pieces each lasted more than 30 minutes, boredom broke through only intermittently. Still it was a relief when Schulze actually changed chords.

Timeless passion from an ancient poem

The Triumphs of Petrarch Coliseum

John Percival

With a cast of 60 or more dancers, a score specially written by Berio, and a scenario by no less a man than Petrarch, Maurice Béjart's *Triumph of Love* opened the fourth visit to the London Coliseum by the Ballet de l'Opéra de Paris and stirred its audience to greater enthusiasm than one expects from a high-priced, royalty-graced gala.

The work is a huge masque in six episodes, played continuously and running for just over 90 minutes with no interval. Petrarch himself and his beloved Laura are the central characters. The setting is a giant past the men, with a fantastic costume of feathers, muscles and guts for the phoenix that heralds the approach of Fame. But most of the dancers are dressed in the uniform Béjart prefers: brief tunics, the men, with a flowered robe for the women, revealing completely the shape of the body without the distractions of nudity.

Jorge Donn plays Petrarch with unconscious dignity wearing nothing but khaki trousers and a hat, while the Phoenix, a man in red velvet. He is seen first surrounded by the Spirits of Nature, who provide the linking antiques: creatures with bodies smudged in mud and clown's faces, led with muffled animation by Maguy Marin and Michel Gascard.

The first triumph is that of Love, who torments all human creatures by tying them miserably into couples. But Love is subdued by Christy, represented by Suzanne Farrell, as Laura. Death in turn triumphs over Christy, Fame over Death and Time over even Fame. The final episode, the Triumph of Eternity, brings together all the players, stripped of their fiery, for a solemn round in which they are transformed by peace and eventually sink to a posture of prayerful submission.



Photograph by Anthony Crickmay

The Triumphs of Petrarch: Daniel Lommel

It is the kind of spectacle, ambitious, all-embracing, full of aspiration expressed through the movement of beautiful bodies, which Béjart does uniquely well. The individual solos and duets often end on a throwaway gesture and never themselves interrupt the long flow of the action: it is the cumulative total effect, the perfect judging of each part in relation to the whole, that gives the ballet its impact.

That, and the quality of the dancing. Even Berio's score, in the form of a tape with the multi-directional effects, plays a subordinate role, illustrating some of its inventions, such as the orchestrated babble of voices accompanying Fame, are ingenious.

As always, Béjart shows off his company splendidly and they prove worthy of it. What other company could offer such an array of male dancers? Besides the indefatigable Donn, on stage almost throughout and as impressive in his moments of walking around as in the virtuoso technique that is quietly introduced, there is the commanding Daniel Lommel, first as the poet's friend stalked by Love, later as proud Fame.

Niklas Ek and Yvan Marko are prominently shown off as two-faced Time. Jan Nyström as the dazzling phoenix, Bertrand Pie a cruel incarnation of unspurring Love, and many others either provide a strong background or have their brief moments of display.

The women are headed by Suzanne Farrell, on loan from New York City Ballet to resume the role created for her. A calm, reflective beauty pervades her every movement. This is not Farrell the bravura classicist but a more remotely lovely and entirely expressive woman. Rita Poelvoorde's gauche innocence as her unicorn, and the elegant simplicity of Monnet Robier as Day are also notable.

The form of the ballet is decorative, following a style of centuries long past; but what makes *The Triumphs of Petrarch* a success is that Béjart has found in the old poem a timeless passion which he translates into his own terms.

Royal Court plans

After the Sam Shepard play, *Curse of the Starving Class*, which opens at the Royal Court Theatre next Thursday, Stuart Burge, the theatre's new artistic director, is to direct Howard Barker's new play, *Fair Slaughter*, early in June.

Other forthcoming productions

include *For the West*, by Michael Hastings (May 11), in which Rudolph Walker plays Idi Amin, and *The Winter Dancers*, by David Lan (June 15), featuring Jack Shepherd—both plays at the Theatre Upstairs.

Mr Walter Weller

Mr Walter Weller (not Well, as appeared in yesterday's announcement in The Times) is the newly appointed principal conductor and artistic adviser of the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Society.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.



## SPORT

## Football

## Aston Villa win in tense finish

Aston Villa 3 Everton 2

Brian Little's goal scoring genius gave the League Cup to Aston Villa for the second time in three years at Old Trafford last night. Little scored the winning goal just two minutes from the end of extra time of a pulsating second replay against Everton. It was his second goal of the night and he thoroughly deserved the ovation from the massed ranks of Villa supporters when the final whistle went.

Everton, for so long in charge of the game, had to go away empty-handed. They took the lead in the thirty-eighth minute through Latchford and hung on grimly in the face of mounting Villa pressure.

When it seemed almost certain that the game would have to be decided on penalties, Little struck once again. Smith, who had come after his substitution as substitute for Gidman, crossed from the right, the ball was diverted by Darracott, and Everton could only watch helplessly as the slender figure of Little slid the ball home. It was a fine end to a match full of excitement in a high standard of skill, and in which the League Cup did provide no less a worth.

Aston Villa, without Gray and Curdus, took on a stern test on the full-back Gidman. Gidman, after having pain-killing injections for an injured groin, was in the line-up. With Gray missing, Graydon was back in the side for only his second game since October. Gidman came on in Corcoran, with Smith substituting, Everton, also hit by injuries, were without Jones and Kenyon. Nineteen-year-old Robinson stepped in at right back with a flourish in Kenyon's defensive place. But there was still no place for McGee, with Pearson concluding up front.

The match got off to a wonderful start, delighting the estimated 55,000 crowd which brought the total receipts to over £300,000. As early as the first minute, Villa were in trouble when Everton's Gidman put in a low shot from the left. But, with a deft touch, Pearson managed to scramble it round the post. Villa had more problems in the early minutes, with their defence making mistakes, and both Hamilton and McGee had a few efforts off target. However, when



Latchford (extreme left) scores Everton's first goal against Aston Villa at Old Trafford.

Villa fought back Cropley's shot struck team colleague Deehan and bounced over the Everton crossbar. Villa gained the game's first corner after 17 minutes but this came to nothing. Then Lawson, at the Everton end, had to come out at the edge of the area to kick away from Little.

But it was Everton who took the lead in the thirty-eighth minute through Latchford. It came after a corner taken by Smith. Latchford, the referee Gordon Keir responded by blocking the Villa captain, Goodlass floated the free kick from the left to the far post, where McNaught pushed it across the goalmouth for Latchford to sweep the ball into the net.

Villa appeared to be getting on top with McNaught twice clearing crosses from both wings as the midfielders stopped up their pace. Everton almost snatched another goal seconds later as Burridge did well to hold a shot from close range.

Villa were rewarded for incessant attacks in the second half with an equalizer by Little and a minute later Little put them ahead. Nicholson's goal was a superb effort. As Villa pressed

surized the Everton defence the ball came out to the Villa captain, who hit a drive from 35 yards that left Lawson flying vainly in mid-air. But better was to come for Villa. Just a minute later, the Everton defence was shattered when Latchford scored down the right and forced Lawson to rush out to the edge of the box. Little turned the ball inside the goalkeeper and a defender into the corner of the net.

But Everton were not finished. Only three minutes later, they were level thanks to a packed Villa goalmouth. Lyons got a touch for the equalizer as the ball bounced around the goal.

So the final, which has taken three matches and 300 minutes of football, ended with an extra half hour of extra time. Villa maintained the pressure at the start of the first spell of extra-time and Little almost decided the game with an early header from the right. But the Everton goalkeeper managed to

pull it down. The Everton defence's anxiety over Little's brilliant runs were emphasized when two defenders chased him, letting Graydon go through the middle. But he wasted the chance by shooting over.

Everton came back shortly afterwards and Gidman collapsed in the Everton half with a recurrence of his groin injury. The Merseysiders made space down the left and, when Goodlass put in a good cross, Latchford had a chance but fell over in the box. Gidman was replaced by Smith just before the changeover. At the start of the second half of extra-time, Everton sent on Seagrest for Pearson.

ASTON VILLA: Burridge, Gidman, Latchford, Smith, Nicholson, Robinson, Darracott, Pearson, Lawson, Hamilton, McGee, Little, Graydon, Gray, Curdus, Pearson. EVERTON: Lawson, Robinson, Darracott, Pearson, Hamilton, McGee, Little, Graydon, Gray, Curdus, Pearson. Referee: G. Keir (Middlebrough).

## Today's fixtures

WIMBLEDON LEAGUE: First division: Walsley v. Walsley; Walsley v. Walsley. Second division: Walsley v. Walsley; Walsley v. Walsley. Third division: Walsley v. Walsley; Walsley v. Walsley. Fourth division: Walsley v. Walsley; Walsley v. Walsley.

## Derby County could be the first to win their shirts

Derby County have lined up a £100,000 sponsorship with Seab, the Swedish car firm, and many more clubs could seek financial backing if advertising on shirts is allowed at the Football Association's annual meeting on June 3. An FA official confirmed: "There are proposals on the agenda from several clubs regarding advertising on shirts. At the moment it is not permitted by a council decision of some years ago. Whether that will change will depend on the shareholders entitled to vote."

Even if the vote is in favour of a change, it would not automatically allow Football League clubs to have sponsors' names stamped on their shirts. "We can only legislate for soccer as a whole. It is up to the other parties to decide what they want," the FA spokesman added. Derby, whose first team party are to receive cars from Seab, will be among clubs pressing for the right to have their sponsors name embroidered on their shirts at the League's annual meeting.

If they succeed, it could mean clubs cashing in on a plan that

currently brings continental teams millions of pounds a year. Despite this, UEFA still refuse to permit advertising on jerseys.

## Yesterday's results

League Cup (final second replay): Aston Villa 3 Everton 2. (Aston Villa 1, Everton 1, 2nd replay).

Scottish premier division: Aberdeen 1, Celtic 1, Dundee 1, Rangers 1, St. Johnstone 1, St. Mirren 1, St. Peter's 1, St.irling Albion 1, St.irling Albion 1, St.irling Albion 1.

Scottish second division: Dundee 1, Dundee 1, Dundee 1, Dundee 1, Dundee 1, Dundee 1, Dundee 1, Dundee 1, Dundee 1, Dundee 1.

Scottish third division: Dundee 1, Dundee 1, Dundee 1, Dundee 1, Dundee 1, Dundee 1, Dundee 1, Dundee 1, Dundee 1, Dundee 1.

Scottish fourth division: Dundee 1, Dundee 1, Dundee 1, Dundee 1, Dundee 1, Dundee 1, Dundee 1, Dundee 1, Dundee 1, Dundee 1.

Scottish fifth division: Dundee 1, Dundee 1, Dundee 1, Dundee 1, Dundee 1, Dundee 1, Dundee 1, Dundee 1, Dundee 1, Dundee 1.

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## England youth side drawn in weakest group

Brussels, April 13.—England, who have been champions seven times, are drawn in what must be considered the weakest group for the European youth football championships here next month.

The face Belgium finished fifth in the eight-point games tournament last weekend, Iceland and Greece, who qualified for the finals by beating last year's beaten finalists Hungary.

If they reach the semi-final round, England will play the winners of group C containing Northern Ireland, the Soviet Union, the defending champions who qualified on away goals against Turkey, Austria and Malta.

Group A: England v Belgium (at London), Iceland v Greece (at London), Northern Ireland v Soviet Union (at London), Austria v Malta (at London).

Group B: England v France (at Liege), Iceland v Yugoslavia (at Liege), Northern Ireland v West Germany (at Liege), Austria v Yugoslavia (at Liege).

Group C: England v Northern Ireland (at London), Iceland v Soviet Union (at London), Austria v Malta (at London), Yugoslavia v West Germany (at London).

Group D: England v Yugoslavia (at Liege), Iceland v West Germany (at Liege), Northern Ireland v Austria (at Liege), Malta v Soviet Union (at Liege).

Group E: England v Yugoslavia (at Liege), Iceland v West Germany (at Liege), Northern Ireland v Austria (at Liege), Malta v Soviet Union (at Liege).

Group F: England v Yugoslavia (at Liege), Iceland v West Germany (at Liege), Northern Ireland v Austria (at Liege), Malta v Soviet Union (at Liege).

Group G: England v Yugoslavia (at Liege), Iceland v West Germany (at Liege), Northern Ireland v Austria (at Liege), Malta v Soviet Union (at Liege).

Group H: England v Yugoslavia (at Liege), Iceland v West Germany (at Liege), Northern Ireland v Austria (at Liege), Malta v Soviet Union (at Liege).

Group I: England v Yugoslavia (at Liege), Iceland v West Germany (at Liege), Northern Ireland v Austria (at Liege), Malta v Soviet Union (at Liege).

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Group R: England v Yugoslavia (at Liege), Iceland v West Germany (at Liege), Northern Ireland v Austria (at Liege), Malta v Soviet Union (at Liege).

Group S: England v Yugoslavia (at Liege), Iceland v West Germany (at Liege), Northern Ireland v Austria (at Liege), Malta v Soviet Union (at Liege).

Group T: England v Yugoslavia (at Liege), Iceland v West Germany (at Liege), Northern Ireland v Austria (at Liege), Malta v Soviet Union (at Liege).

Group U: England v Yugoslavia (at Liege), Iceland v West Germany (at Liege), Northern Ireland v Austria (at Liege), Malta v Soviet Union (at Liege).

Group V: England v Yugoslavia (at Liege), Iceland v West Germany (at Liege), Northern Ireland v Austria (at Liege), Malta v Soviet Union (at Liege).

Group W: England v Yugoslavia (at Liege), Iceland v West Germany (at Liege), Northern Ireland v Austria (at Liege), Malta v Soviet Union (at Liege).

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Group AM: England v Yugoslavia (at Liege), Iceland v West Germany (at Liege), Northern Ireland v Austria (at Liege), Malta v Soviet Union (at Liege).

Group AN: England v Yugoslavia (at Liege), Iceland v West Germany (at Liege), Northern Ireland v Austria (at Liege), Malta v Soviet Union (at Liege).

Group AO: England v Yugoslavia (at Liege), Iceland v West Germany (at Liege), Northern Ireland v Austria (at Liege), Malta v Soviet Union (at Liege).

Group B: England v France (at Liege), Iceland v Yugoslavia (at Liege), Northern Ireland v West Germany (at Liege), Austria v Yugoslavia (at Liege).

Group C: England v Northern Ireland (at London), Iceland v Soviet Union (at London), Austria v Malta (at London), Yugoslavia v West Germany (at London).

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Group AG: England v Yugoslavia (at Liege), Iceland v West Germany (at Liege), Northern Ireland v Austria (at Liege), Malta v Soviet Union (at Liege).

Group AH: England v Yugoslavia (at Liege), Iceland v West Germany (at Liege), Northern Ireland v Austria (at Liege), Malta v Soviet Union (at Liege).

Group AI: England v Yugoslavia (at Liege), Iceland v West Germany (at Liege), Northern Ireland v Austria (at Liege), Malta v Soviet Union (at Liege).

Group AJ: England v Yugoslavia (at Liege), Iceland v West Germany (at Liege), Northern



## SPORT

## Racing

## French cooking up a repeat victory with Assez Cuite

By Michael Phillips

Racing Correspondent

The Nell Gwynn Stakes was won by a filly trained in France a year ago and there are grounds for thinking that it may well be won by another at Newmarket this year. Flying Water came from Chantilly to stamp her authority on the French and today Assez Cuite will be the favourite.

Her trainer, John Fellows, chose this race because he wanted his filly to run on the best ground possible and he should not have any cause for complaint. English Free Handicap yesterday was won by Assez Cuite and Triple First was on the same mark as Lady Mere here. That suggests that there should be nothing between Assez Cuite and Triple First this afternoon.

Obviously, much will depend on the fitness of the principal contenders. Our Newmarket correspondent told me yesterday that Triple First had quite plenty of good form in the French. He said that Assez Cuite was in good heart in spite of the weather there. The French correspondent made her mark in England this season by winning the 1,000 Guineas Trial at Ascot, and now she is inclined to think that they will strike again.

After winning her first race at Deauville last August Assez Cuite then finished second to the redoubtable Blushing Groom in the Prix de St. Simeon (at Longchamp) and in the French Handicap at St. Germain. She has only one other race to her credit, a third place in the Prix de St. Simeon at Longchamp.

Triple First, Be Easy, Rings, Modia and Haco could form the hard core of opposition to Triple First in the French Handicap.

Assez Cuite is a two-year-old over distances which varied from five furlongs to a mile. She is versatile, and it is no surprise that she has been appointed to fill the role of runner-up in the French Handicap.

In the French Handicap, she was just above Be Easy and Rings, who were both beaten by a head, respectively, in the Chevalier Stakes. They were completely out of the running on that occasion, and in the French Handicap, Assez Cuite was beaten by a head.

Encouraged by the way that Bruce Hobbs's horses have been running in the spring, our Newmarket correspondent thought that Assez Cuite would be a good bet to take part in a race as good as the Greenham Stakes at Newbury later this week.

## Young Auld wins on third outing in public

By Michael Phillips

Racing Correspondent

Andrew Auld will always remember Ripon racecourse. A former member of Michael Jarvis's Newmarket stable, Auld joined Bill O'Gorman's yard just three months ago and on only his third public ride he scored his first win, with Herring's Well, who brought the diminutive Sharp Pad's winning run to an end in the Fountain Stakes.

Sharp Pad was smartly out of the hands of Oliver Gray and looked as though he was set to complete a treble until Herring's Well came clear at the furlong marker.

Gray objected to the winner for "bumping and boring" a furlong out and after a lengthy stewards' inquiry, the objection to the winner was overruled. O'Gorman said: "Herring's Well cost only 500 guineas at the Newmarket sales and will now probably be put away for a small nursery."

Gold Sreak, who broke a bone in his knee early in his career and has had a whole catalogue of misfortunes, including being taken out of his homebred career on the motorway, achieved his second successive win with a two-length victory over Golden Star in the Danby Selling Handicap.

Grand Hope and Africa Star cost much of the early running, with just over a furlong still to travel. Gold Sreak, who was shuffling off a 7lb penalty win at Haydock Park, strode clear.

Gold Sreak, who cost 3,500 guineas as a yearling at the Newmarket Sales, attracted plenty of interest from the auctioneers and, after a rare tussle with Harry Blackshaw at the sales ring, the owner-trainer Anthony Lane had to go to 1,950 to buy his horse in, Johnson said: "My stable is in great form. That is my third winner with only six runners."

My Chopsin, the 6-4 favourite, turned in a dismal display and, after fading rapidly from two out, trailed in out of the first eight.

Master Marston, who was 33-1, is a half brother to the smart Heriot, cost 600 guineas and was owned by Budefield and his partners, Frank Aykroyd and Jeffrey Wilson.

Stephen Jarvis, the 17-year-old eldest son of the Coventry trainer, Alan Jarvis, was registering his fifth successive win took it up at the half-way stage.



Mrs McArdy (foreground) wins Newmarket's Tote Free Handicap from Baudelaire (right).

## Mrs McArdy confirms a rumour

By Michael Seely

It was ladies' day at Newmarket yesterday. After the victory of Tudor Jig in the Northern counterpart at Newcastle on Monday, Michael Easterby completed a double when Mrs McArdy ran out a decisive winner of the Tote Free Handicap. She was the only filly to be unbeaten in the 1,000 Guineas. Duncan Sasse, the trainer of Baudelaire, said that the filly's victory was a triumph for the trainer.

Although Mrs McArdy's victory was well expected, that of Heaven Knows was a surprise. Heaven Knows was a surprise both to her owner and to her trainer, Ron Smyth. Heaven Knows is certainly a useful filly. She was the only filly to be unbeaten in the 1,000 Guineas. Duncan Sasse, the trainer of Baudelaire, said that the filly's victory was a triumph for the trainer.

There is no holding the Easterby brothers nowadays. A rumour that the Easterby family was to be broken up by the sale of Tudor Jig on the gallops at Milton Park was completely untrue. And what is more, the filly's supporters backed their opinion with hard cash. Last week by the sports on at 25-1, Mrs McArdy started one of four joint favourites at 6-1 yesterday.

The story of the race is easily told. The field split immediately into two groups. The bulk of the runners, headed by Brightenstone, Claddagh, Cromwell, and the strongly favoured Bodeford, raced under the stands rails. Mandrake, Major, Mrs McArdy, and Champagne Willie elected to race on the far side of the course. Racing into the dip, the filly gained the upper hand and drawing away on the last furlong, she won by two and a half lengths, with Brightenstone two lengths further ahead.

Mrs McArdy is owned by Mrs Edith Kesteven from Ayrshire.

to run him in Sandown's Westbury Stakes, on Saturday week as a preliminary.

Vaguely Deb's success could not have been more impressive. Cuman thinks that this tall, gangling filly, standing over 17 hands in height, could be easily unsuited to Epsom. Either the Pretty Polly Stakes on this course or the Guineas day at the Maudslayi Stakes at York spring meeting will be the filly's next objective. If she passes that test with flying colours, the Irish Guineas Oaks could be the next item on Vaguely Deb's agenda.

The filly belongs to Leo Gatto-Roisard, who was also the owner of the runner-up, Flying Water in last year's 1,000 Guineas. After Vaguely Deb's success, her stable companion, Freeze, the 15-1 favourite, was also a contender. The filly's victory was a triumph for the trainer, Ron Smyth. Heaven Knows is certainly a useful filly. She was the only filly to be unbeaten in the 1,000 Guineas. Duncan Sasse, the trainer of Baudelaire, said that the filly's victory was a triumph for the trainer.

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Mrs McArdy is owned by Mrs Edith Kesteven from Ayrshire.

## Equestrianism

## Rewarding afternoon for Captain Phillips

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Captain Mark Phillips is in the overall lead with only 15 penalties on Drumhill after all the horses have done their dressage and show jumping for intermediate and open intermediate sections at the Windsor Horse Trials sponsored by the Windsor Horse Club. Captain Phillips also won one of the three novice sections on Epsom, Epsom, a Yorkshire-bred horse by the premium stallion Evening Star.

At the request of Princess Anne the former hurdles on the steeplechase course have been replaced by regulation birch fences. A well-matched novice class will double the number of selectors of the British junior team to defend the European Cup.

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At the request of Princess Anne the former hurdles on the steeple



# Teacher of medicine

**Boerhaave's Men at Leyden and after**  
By E. Ashworth Underwood

(Edinburgh University Press, £8)

The basis of medical education in the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries in this country was not anatomy and physiology but the classical texts of Hippocrates and Galen. When an unfortunate doctor in the reign of Elizabeth I declared that Galen was sometimes in error, the President of the Royal College of Physicians got him imprisoned. What was good enough for Galen in the second century was good enough for London in the sixteenth.

Until the advent of Harvey English medical studies were in a backward state compared with the great European centres like Padua, Montpellier and Leyden. A Regius Professor of Medicine in early seventeenth-century Oxford, required by the terms of his appointment to do four dissections a year, was declined to do so (according to one account) because he became ill at the sight of blood.

To the tyranny of ancient authority and the incompetence of contemporary practice there was added the further disability that the only two universities which existed in England required that their graduates be members of the Church of England. All others were excluded from admission to the degrees. For a century a godsend that the University of Leyden since its foundation in 1575 had opened its doors to all men irrespective of faith. And it was here that Herman Boerhaave, "probably the most successful medical teacher who

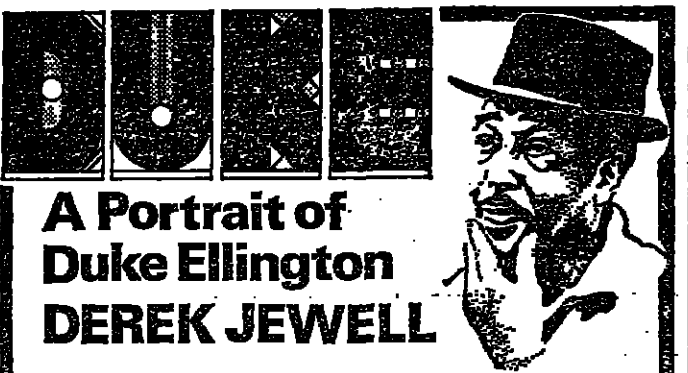
ever lived" taught from 1701 until his death in 1738, attracting students from all over Europe, of which a large number came from the British Isles, including many who had already spent some time at Oxford and Cambridge. It became the task of Dr E. Ashworth Underwood, whose description of Boerhaave I have just quoted, to trace the subsequent careers of all the English speaking doctors of the century who at one time or other studied under him. The result is quite remarkable. Fifty-five of Boerhaave's men became Fellows of Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London and four Presidents; 50 were admitted to the similar institution in Edinburgh and no less than eight became President; and 28 were in the Irish College; 16 became President for one year or more. Forty-five of his pupils became Fellows of the Royal Society and, as Dr Underwood points out, for the greater part of 60 years, "the administration of the Society was largely in their hands". In addition, Boerhaave's pupils played a considerable role in the evolution of the London hospitals of the period.

It is no exaggeration to suggest that this outstanding teacher, the holder of Chairs in Clinical Medicine, Botany and Chemistry, contributed to major developments in the history of medicine in this country.

Joel Hurstfield

The Carlos Complex: a Pattern of Violence, by Christopher Bohannon and Ronald Payne (Hodder & Stoughton, £5.50). Uses the notorious Carlos, the Venezuelan-born assassin and saboteur as the backbone for a revealing study into the ramifications and organization of international terrorism. The authors (journalists on the

Sunday Telegraph) show convincing that Palestinian liberation as a cause is only an excuse, worldwide revolution is the ultimate aim. Could Carlos be another Gavrilo Princip? A frightening future, not least because no state, Israel apart, has yet learnt how to react against trained and organized international terrorists.



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'Derek Jewell has performed a valuable task in writing the first complete biography of the greatest composer jazz has so far produced.'

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## LORD GODDARD

Fenton Bresler

Foreword by Lord Deamings

Lord Goddard was one of the most successful and most controversial of the post-war generation of judges. His career was marked by a series of brilliant judgments, but also by a series of controversial decisions. This book, written by Fenton Bresler, is a biography of Lord Goddard, from his early years to his death. It is a book that will be of interest to all who are concerned with the law, and to all who are interested in the life of a great judge.

HARRAP & BOOKS

# Courage, intelligence and self-deception

**A Life of Contrasts**  
By Diana Mosley

(Hamish Hamilton, £5.50)

"The Churchills lived in a world of their own," writes Diana Mosley, but all children brought up in large, loving and self-sufficient families believe the earth turns, or should turn, according to their clock—the Mitfords most of all. "Indifference to public opinion," she adds in the key sentence of her autobiography, "is an essentially aristocratic virtue; it is, and she has it."

Eccentricity and rebellion were of course quite normal in the house of Redoubt—Swinsburne and Bertrand Russell were cousins, Nancy threw unwanted Christmas presents straight on the fire, and Farve would refer to women of whom he disapproved as "meaningless pieces of meat". Unity and Jessica have met, and in her gentle way Lady Redoubt was scarcely less memorable. "At that time," writes Lady Mosley with characteristic asperity of the Second World War, "...communism was fashionable; once at Crux Easton somebody came with a collection box and was met by Mrs Churchill's fund for what? 'I heard her ask: 'was it for the poor?'"

"Oh, no," said Mrs. "China's too big."

Diana, warned by Nanny not to consider herself the centre of attention, played a very slow, as volunteers on the organ of the village church, so the first thing to be said about *A Life of Contrasts* is that it is wholly, if grudgingly, a Mitford book. The family is all, and no previous

account conveys more touchingly the loyalty with which each rallied round the disasters of the other in turn. The language, too, is characteristic: Farve is still "saintly", Greece "heavenly", sisters are "in deep despair" (ie, temporarily upset) and brother Tony plays the piano "divinely". This is an ancient and formalized vocabulary which readers of Nancy's novels or Jessica's memoirs will understand and interpret with a discreet austerity: under the bubbles of gush a clear stream of critical intelligence never ceases to flow.

Well, almost never. For Lady Mosley has led a life and written a book not much of contrasts: as of contradictions so startling that the reader will be flung between delight and dismay as he reads on. The contrasts lie not merely, as she intends them to, between the Mosleys' Temple de la Gloire, near Paris, where she has lived for 25 years, and Holloway Jail where, unpleasantly held without charge under Regime 18B, she lived for three and a half; they lie rather between her highly sympathetic intelligence and her intractable self-deception.

Rub your eyes. Prepare to read once more of "the powerful Cuch lobby" against Hitler in 1938 (would that Elizabeth Wiskemann were still alive!), that those who attacked the Munich agreement were "warmongers", and that Norman Birkett was "the stupidest of the 'Springing' men". The Allies were to blame for the German invasion of Norway, and subsequent Nazi atrocities are found implicitly modest against the records of Stalin, Tsumbalurba and Mao. We live in a century of enormous



Family group, 1922.

moral hypocrites and Lady Mosley attacks some of them—the concept of "public opinion", for example—with scornful courage in this book, but no more than her enemies is she immune to hubbub of her own.

It is, moreover, worse than hubbub to repeat the old wickednesses that England was "responsible" for the outbreak of hostilities, and that it was the job of the world Jewish community, not the Nazis, to

save their brothers from extinction in Germany and Central Europe. (How would they have done that? She deplores the ineffectiveness of international committees herself. Perhaps a terrorist attack, then, as killed her loved father-in-law Lord Moyne, in 1948?) She deplores those, too, who are the cynicism of these views that saddens so much as the fatigued language—"paid creature", etc.—in which they are expressed:

Mitford vivacity is placed under wraps whenever the black shirt files. Fortunately this is not too often. *A Life of Contrasts* was completed before David Price Jones's *Unity: A Quest* appeared, and is the better for absence of recrimination on that front. Of Sir Oswald she says little that we should not expect—they have enjoyed a splendid and happy marriage and every one of his political predilections has come true—but it is more

disappointing that she chooses to tell us nothing about her first marriage to Bryan Guinness, that central event for all party-going memoirists of the late Twenties. Tantalizingly marvellous accounts of the wedding ("Oh, yes," I cried, "we will! Let's all meet in Cappadocia now!") and of a car crash in Rhodes are quite worthy of the *Wild Bodies* they helped to inspire, and of which Diana is the dedicatee, while a brilliant sketch of Lady Evelyn Guinness is the funniest thing I have read since Hugh Trevor-Roper's *A Hidden Life*; but of Guinness himself the most positive information offered is that he didn't particularly want to go to Cappadocia, anyway. Students of the period may care to follow that up.

Lady Mosley is an exceptional woman—Randolph Churchill was never like her—and a natural writer with a poet's eye for the bizarre occasions of a century she considers, in terms of cultural freedom and political competence wholly inferior to that of Goethe and Voltaire: girls in hipflown, choosing books with red backs from the library so that they could colour their lips with the dye; herself under house-arrest after release, hearing a Messiah in the village church with the men from the Yard, quickly postulated a few new biblical stories. Of prison she writes with precision and no self-pity and of close friends and sisters with wit and unselfish warmth. A pity about the hubbub, but if you can't see this coming, then you'd better not read this angry, exuberant, and sometimes infuriating book. To all those not averse to a little powdered glass in their *Bombe Surprise*: enjoy.

## Mapping the territory

**The Novel Today**

Edited by Malcolm Bradbury

(Oxford University Press, £4.95; Fontana, £1.25)

In *The Novel Today* Malcolm Bradbury has collected a group of important essays on the theory and practice of novel-writing, most of them by practising novelists written in the 1970s and 1970s. In his preface Professor Bradbury claims that at present there is "a debate, an international one, in which the business of the novelist is put under questioning", and claims further that the recent English novel—which to specialists and casual readers can often seem like an irrelevant and provincial backwater—is in fact a live, coherent and interesting part of a complicated set of changes in the way we look at fiction and its relation to the world.

His novelists are primarily English and American. Among the English he includes David Lodge's "The Novelist at the Crossroads", John Fowles on the process of writing *The French Lieutenant's Woman*, B. S. Johnson's cynical tribute about the need to reject "stories" because stories are "lies", and Iris Murdoch's classic, profoundly influential and until now virtually unobtainable essay "Against Dryness". There is also Doris Lessing's angry, useful and dominating account of the making of the form of *The Golden Notebook* and the limitations of readers' and critics' responses to it, and its complex, partly parodic, certainly self-conscious relationship to

the modernist or Tolstoyan "novel of ideas" and the realist "novel of situation".

Amongst the Americans we have Philip Roth and Saul Bellow, both examining, somewhat ruefully, what with an eye to extending their own scope, the quirks and limitations of contemporary American fiction. We have John Barth, in "The Literature of Exhaustion" talking about the modern disgust with the liberal respect for the self and the current admiration for the openly comically artificial and fictive, which leads to an exposition of the importance of the intellectual seriousness of Borges's elaborate jokes and labyrinths.

There are two excellent academic essays, to complement these, one, by Philip Sterner on the literature of "epic" and "epiphany", obvious fabrication, which has succeeded the "epiphany", inner consciousness and "symbolism" of modernism, the other, by Gerald Graff, a sceptical examination of "the myth of the postmodernist breakthrough" which argues that the aestheticism of modernism is simply developed and elaborated by those ostensibly rebelling against it. The French are represented by Barthes' excellent essay on "The Novel as Research", a subtle exploration of the nature of story and the nature of aesthetic pleasure, and by Barthes and some of Robbe-Grillet's polemic on behalf of the *nouveau roman*, the objective style, but not at the expense of this more judicious

and profound piece of thinking. I should also have been grateful to have had something German—Grass is often invoked, but the writers represented are all, apart from Brecht, narrowly transatlantic and English-speaking.

I have listed all these partly because I trust that anyone, like myself, who has tried either to teach, to understand or to write a novel today will immediately recognize that the book is indispensable. It bears out Malcolm Bradbury's contention, both in this preface and elsewhere, that the novel, far from dying, is very much alive, and that formal innovation, changes of subject-matter and emphasis are not only happening but are being recognized and intelligently discussed by the writers themselves, both in their own work and in that of others. (Self-consciousness, in the writer, in the form, is a trait to which almost all these essays allude with an interest by no means disparaging.) These essays, even the purely academic ones, are not arid exercises in explication. Nor are they, even the most concerned with particular problems of particular novels, stuff of the "how I sit down to write" kind. They are, like Eliot, working in that area where reading, thinking deeply about writing, and the actual work of writing, clash or coincide. For that reason, and because they help to map a confused and crowded territory, they make exciting reading.

A. S. Byatt

## Fiction

**The Great Pursuit**

by Tom Sharpe

(Secker & Warburg, £3.90)

**The Madonna of the Astrolabe**

By J. I. M. Stewart

(Gollancz, £4.75)

**Kith**

By P. H. Newby

(Faber, £3.95)

A megalomaniac and illiterate American publisher stands straddle-legged at the helm of his yacht in a storm, with a feminist literary agent of blissfully pneumatic obesity beside him. From the shore his wife, whose face and other corporeal accessories have been lifted so often that if she laughed too heartily she would be like a knicker around her ankles, dispatches an explosive cabin cruiser at him as a fire-boat. The only author who can mount and carry off a scene like this with style is Tom Sharpe. His latest work concerns the world of books: a fertile field for his rude satire and scurrilous sarcasms, rich with vulgar authors, venal literary agents, greedy publishers, English maniacs who make a gloomy religion of literature, and idiot reviewers spewing out the presumptuous pap of progressive opinion. He devastates them all with this tale of a best-seller, a *Lolita* in reverse of indescribable prurience about a 17-year-old stud and an octogenarian woman, which does for gratophilia (a collage for this review meaning lust for old women) what *Anita* the Hun did for race relations.

Tom Sharpe is the funniest novelist writing today. One of the advantages of being alive in the 1970s is that always around the corner of the year there is the prospect of a new and extravagant fireworks display from Sharpe. As usual his characters are without exception dislikable grotesques, the last people in the world one would wish to sit next to at dinner, or share a bedroom or a cabin cruiser with. As usual, after having it off in every direction to construct a Tower of Babel of plot, with crazy deadfalls of coincidence falling on everybody's head, they get their comeuppance in the

appropriate circles of *Hellcat*. If duty demands that one should carp as well as fall about laughing, the plot thickens and becomes unduly diffuse after what ought to be described as the climax of the instant success of the best-seller. But then lunatic complication and diffuseness of plot never hampered Wodehouse either.

The penultimate in what one of J. I. M. Stewart's dodder of dons would characterize as his pentology of Oxford novels continues the pleasant story of a college marvellously like Christ Church. The sequence is an engaging celebration of the Oxford manner, and Oxford mannerisms, rich with urbane conversation and streams of Oxford consciousness running as leisurely as the Cherwell.

The action includes the appearance of omniscient cracks in the fabric of the great tower like Tom, and the discovery in an attic of the tower of a hitherto unknown masterpiece by Piero della Francesca. The promise of a sequel of the narrator reappears to arouse havoc among the undergraduates, and the painting of the eponymous Madonna disappears from the senior common room in circumstances mysterious enough to tickle the pen of Michael Innes. The narrator is supposed to be a successful playwright, but he talks and thinks just like the rest of his senior common room. When he starts to take a mild interest in a young woman, it seems natural for him to say to himself: "It was reasonable that we should a little advance in reciprocal communication from time to time." The dons, eremical, subtle, temerarious, pedantic, or plain odd, have minds with a propensity to slip into literary grooves. They emerge as more endearing people, and Oxford emerges as an interesting place, than their counterparts from the typewriter of Lord Snow. But that is an instance of art imitating nature.

P. H. Newby is off again on safari in his happiest and most rewarding hunting-ground, up the Nile during the last years of the Egyptian empire, where the Egyptian women are more mysterious than the English variety, and the Englishmen are suitably baffled by sex, war, and teleological use.

This clever black and khaki Nilotic comedy concerns a young private soldier abroad. Exposure and *Porterhouse Blue* have been released by Secker & Warburg at £3.90 each.

beautiful and unfathomable Copt whom his black sheep uncle has married: a little less than kin and more than kind. His encounters with this serpent of the Nile mark him for the rest of his life towards an elegiac ending. But I have minor news for the sporting Coptic patriarch and Mr Newby: Mr Mulliner was no golfer, though no doubt he had a nephew who won the Open at Royal Birkdale. The rest of the book is a masterpiece of the Angler's Rest.

*Sombrero Fallot*, by Richard Brautigan (Cape, £3.50). There is a great emphasis on the word "fallot" in this book, with too many good books competing for too little review space. Brautigan's new "Japanese novel" is a brilliant, funny, and strange whimsy about a heartbroken American novelist with no sense of humour whose discarded short story about a sombrero takes on a sinister life of its own. It is as clever and delicate as a masterpiece of origami.

*A Shadow of Gulls* by Patricia Finney (Collins, £4.25). This lively and accomplished first novel, written by a girl of 17 who goes up to Wadman next year, historicizes the myth of the Irish island of Inis Meenagh, the Great Gaels of Ireland, with their merry wars, sad songs, barbaric legends, and perverted love of blood and battles make rattling good fiction. I see several depressing appropriate heroes for their putative modern descendants, who are less heroic but almost as bloody.

*Son City*, by Tove Jansson, translated by Thomas Teal (Hutchinson, £3.50). When good Americans eventually grow old, they are packed away to sit in rocking-chairs in rows on verandahs in the sun city of Florida to wait for their final departure. Tove Jansson, the Finnish woman writer who is best known for her children's stories, is honest, moving, and even funny about those unmentionable topics for our anxious generation of old age and death.

Philip Howard

Tom Sharpe's earlier novels, *Riotous Assembly*, *Indecent Exposure* and *Porterhouse Blue* have been released by Secker & Warburg at £3.90 each.

## When Miss Emmie Was in Russia

By Harvey Pitcher

(John Murray, £5.95)

Charlotte, the Ransaverry governess of *The Cherry Orchard*, was ostensibly German: she could have been English. Her prototype, "a small thin creature with two long girl's pigtail and wearing a man's suit", was an agile English eccentric whose nonsense-talk Chekhov shared: she was a neighbour when in 1902, on the estate of Stanislavsky's mother, he had begun to map his play. Because the dramatist insisted that Charlotte "must be a German, and definitely not small", the likeness has always been disguised. Probably just as well: this woman has nothing in common with the people, veterans now and attractively serene, that Mr Pitcher has talked with: Miss Emmie, say, or Rosamund Dows. Certainly, eccentric English types existed (see Chekhov's early short story, *A Daughter of Albion*); but Charlotte's original has slipped into the dark.

To dwell on her may be unfair: so much of this book is post-Chekhov. Its principals are among the last of a line which continued for nearly one

hundred years. As his secondary title explains, Mr Pitcher is chronicling "English" governesses before, during, and after the October revolution. They were figures familiar in upper-class Russian society. For most, as the social history of two countries. Though it might seem that the girls had simply to speak their own language correctly, they needed to be calm, observant, reliable, and far from eccentric: indeed, to resemble Miss Emmie Ransaverry.

Dashwood (now 87) from Norway. Her first post in 1911 was near St Petersburg (I wonder whether she saw there Charles Sydney Gibbs, who would become tutor to the Tzarvich?). And she went on to Moscow. Here, in the corner of no too arduous duty, she met a German doctor who claimed to speak English. "How do you do?" he said to her. "I love you. Beefsteak."

Ingenuously, Mr Pitcher has managed to cross-cut personal stories with a historical record. He evokes Miss Emmie's domestic routine in country and town; and we meet the versatile "Scottie" who "got tired of my easy seat" as a governess, and Helen Clarke, for whom nothing at all was easy in the alarms of the revolution. These agreeably matter-of-fact girls saw the apparently immutable background of Imperial

Russia shattered before them. In the Moscow household of the actress Garmozova, Emmie lived, during the six days of October fighting, in the vestibule of their flat where they had just consumed the supply of black rolls. For most, dangerously, Helen Clarke had an agonising train journey from Baku to Khar'kov in a compartment meant for thirty persons at the most, that held over a hundred.

A book as surprising as unpretentious, it is a report from the margins of history. Oddly, I relish most two casual sentences. [Emmie] is in the Crimea during the winter of 1918-19: "This is not the kind of weather we expect here," said a *well-known Russian lady of distinguished appearance* when she and Emmie passed one another on walking on the beach. She addressed Emmie in English, correctly assuming that no one else but an English governess would be out in such a rough winter weather.

The Miss Emmies, imperturbable souls, did far more than this. I keep asking myself now how Charlotte Brontë might have behaved in the circumstances.

J. C. Trewin

The price of *When Men and Mountains Meet*, by John Keay, reviewed last week is £6.50.

## Blakey boot boy

**Song of the Battery Hen**

Selected Poems 1953-1975

By Edwin Brock

(Secker & Warburg, £3.50)

Here. Now. Always.

Fragments of Childhood—Autobiography in Prose and Poetry

By Edwin Brock

(Secker & Warburg, £3.90)

Dickens's Mr Grinwig claimed that there were only two sorts of boys—mealy boys, and beef-faced boys. He was wrong. There is a third boy—the poetical sort that is growing up with all his memories intact, the sort that in middle life will commit the virgin years to paper. We may call this boy the about-face boy, because he looks back, not always in anger, to the meal or the beef that he was, judging from the prodigious detail of his memory, it is plain that the about-face boy starts making autobiographical notes on the back of his bib with a stick of licquorice.

The about-face boy can be mealy or beefy. In recent times English poetry has had one goody-mealy, James Kir-

kup—and two sirloins, Laurie Lee and Dylan Thomas. I am not certain which category Edwin Brock belongs in. To be sure, he tells us prominently in both these books that he once wore blakey-boots. On the other hand he does not ever claim to have qualified as one of those really rough boys who were not allowed to play with Stephen Spender.

Brock is a poet (the about-face boy wears his poetry like a badge) and, on the whole, his autobiographical whimsies are as good as true. He has the merits of the verses assembled in *Song of the Battery Hen*. At best, as in the title poem, his work is distinguished by an unusual combination of plainness and intensity. Here he is identifying himself with the battery hen.

But even without directions, you'd discover me. I have the same orange-red comb, yellow beak and burnish feathers, but as the door opens and I hear above the electric fan a kind of one-word wall, I am the one who sounds loudest in my head.

I have heard Brock reading this aloud, and can report that it is effective. Someone who has not had that experience

might wonder how, since although the pathos and the passion of the statement are apparent it is not so obvious why we should consider it to be in any significant sense poetry. Brock's verse forms seem based upon the counting of syllables, where there is a realizable vertebra at all. Too often there is not, and we are evidently required to give assent that this is "poetry" merely because it carries itself with an air of observant and self-deprecating truthfulness. The autobiography perks up, interestingly, when Brock allows his memories to run on a bit later than his childhood days, as when he tells of his time in the Royal Naval Barracks in Hongkong, waiting for his demobilisation, by a reading of *The Penguin Book of Modern Verse* to his first ambitions as a poet. Or when he tells the story of that interview in the *Daily Express*—PC 258 Confesses I'm A Poet—which established him briefly in the public gaze as the Policeman Poet. He has outlived that irrelevance, as he has survived the irrelevance of employment as an advertising copywriter.

Robert Nye

## Barry's masterpiece

**Mid-Victorian Masterpiece**

By Barnett Cocks

(Hutchinson, £6.95)

"The story of an institution unable to put its own house in order," reads Sir Barnett Cocks's sub-title, and immediately underneath the words on the jacket spreads Picken's lovely lithograph, circa 1875, of the Palace of Westminster from Big Ben tower at one end to the Victoria tower at the other, seen from the south bank of the Thames lively with assorted craft, sail and oar and steam. What on earth is the former editor of *Erskine May's Parliamentary Practice* up to? Surely not an *apologia pro vita sua* for his days as Clerk of the House of Commons?

Certainly not that. Here, with a devotion to Barry's neo-Gothic masterpiece that most of those for whom it is workshop, club, bank post office and much else quickly come to

share, Sir Barnett tells the story of how the Palace came to be built, the outrageously mean and muddled treatment meted out to Sir Charles Barry, the architect, by members of both Houses through the long years of construction, and the sins committed against history into modern times by Ministers and MPs who filled in his carefully designed courts and then poured millions of pounds of taxpayers' money into the atrocity of an underground car park that has ruined New Palace Yard.

In recent years MPs who increasingly describe the Palace as their workshop have been greedy for more and more space. Unlike their forefathers they have not been content to have no more logistic support than rows of small personal lockers in the Ways and Means corridor: they have demanded offices and filled the building overflowing with staff. They increasingly turn themselves into executives for whom the much else quickly come to

Commons, is only incidental. Barry, and his genius of a decorative designer, Pugin, they could return from the grave, would be appalled by the evidence of succeeding decades of vandalism.

Sir Barnett's is a book to cherish: rich in research, authoritative at every point, and written from the first line to last with a delicate irony that the neutral, legalistic tone of earlier editions of *Erskine May* permitted no hint of. Sir Barnett, a Devonian, comes of a family that built some of the sturdiest steel ships in Victorian times. He once told me that they had a record for unshakability, because every single rivet was driven home by 150 hammer blows from Devon muscle. As his forebears built ships, so he has built his monument to the great and sorely harassed Barry. His book is unshakable, and he has ensured that Barry's reputation, too, shall be.

David Wood

Reviews next week include Michael Ratcliffe on *The Autumn of the Patriarch*, by Gabriel Garcia Marquez, on Monday: Paul Theroux on *Roots: The Saga of an American Family*, by Alex Haley, new poetry reviewed by Robert Nye, and new fiction by Susan Hill, on Thursday.



## مكتبة الأحياء



# SAVILLS

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 283: 2689-2694.



David Bonavia examines the effects of earthquakes and civil unrest

# China's leaders hope Mao can still help them to clear up the mess

Shanghai, April 13

To visit China again for the first time since the Peking riots a year ago is an experience like being in a time machine without knowing which way the dials work. In some ways the country seems to be shooting forwards, in other ways it is standing still, and in still others there seems to be retrogression.

The mood of the people varies from place to place. In Peking they seem somewhat dazed, even apathetic, as though all the political and seismic shocks last year had left them in a state of mind where nothing can surprise them any more, as they wander in and out of the mud and brick ruins, half below ground level, which thousands have built since the July earthquake.

In Hangchow there is still reluctance to discuss the severe civil strife which shook the area from 1972 until this year, as is now officially confirmed. But the reluctance is on the part of the local people, while officials based in or responsible to Peking are quite forthcoming about the riots and strikes in Hangchow and other parts of Chekiang province.

In Shanghai, where there was no earthquake but where an armed mutiny against Peking was only narrowly averted last October, the people are relaxed, grinning and waving at foreigners in a manner not encountered early last year. A symbolic sight this week was that of two lorries with banners, drums and clanging cymbals going to the home of a veteran dock worker to present him with a framed certificate of merit—hardly a form of material incentive, which is still officially shunned in Chinese industry, but a symbol of the great emphasis being laid now on production as against "class struggle".

The need for a period of stable political life with firm central guidance in order to build up the much troubled economy is understood to have come strongly through the talks which Mrs Margaret Thatcher had with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and other Chinese leaders in Peking. The leadership evidently feels tremendous relief at the success of the coup on October 6 which



Chairman Hua with Mrs Thatcher: the talk was of stability.

resulted in the arrest of Chiang Ching, Chairman Mao's widow, and her "radical" associates in the so-called Gang of Four.

According to what party and security officials are now prepared to say in Shanghai, it was touch and go for a good week after the Peking arrests as to whether the million strong city militia would be persuaded to take to the streets and denounce Chairman Hua's group as counter-revolutionaries. Since they were relatively poorly armed, and had little ammunition, such a mutiny would have been crushed as long as the regular armed forces obeyed Peking, but it would have been a messy business.

Now the Shanghai people seem angrier than anyone at Madame Mao and her friends for having brought disrepute on their city. At a commune in nearby Kianhsu province we saw wall cartoons in which Chiang Ching was shown as saying: "Tell Shanghai to act".

None the less the leadership's problems are far from over. The most controversial single issue remains the question of the rehabilitation of Mr Teng Hsiang-ping, the former deputy prime minister, vice-chairman of the

party and effective head of government until Chiang Ching had him thrown out of office a year ago.

There was widespread speculation both in Peking and in Hongkong that Mr Teng would be brought back to a senior position before the anniversary of the April 5 riots. Last week people were standing three deep outside the editorial office of the *People's Daily* in Peking, minutely examining that morning's edition in its glass-fronted display cases, and most probably looking for some indication of Mr Teng's return. Foreign Ministry officials assured us that he would return fairly soon, though one said it might not be until the autumn. Yet only a week before it was reported from London that a Chinese diplomat there had said Mr Teng would be back in time to greet Mrs Thatcher.

Clearly the issue is a difficult one. Every reliable report suggests that the people want Mr Teng back to help run the country, but they do not bear him the personal affection which they have for the late Prime Minister Chou En-lai. It is simply felt that Mr Teng is the strongest and most effective political figure available to help Chairman Hua and the rest of the leadership to sort out the mess left by years of extreme left-wing policymaking.

But an issue of this magnitude cannot fail to be controversial, and some highly qualified foreign observers in Peking, as in Hongkong, believe that influential sectors of the leadership are presenting growing opposition to anything more than a titular or advisory role for Mr Teng.

The split is seen roughly as being on north-south lines, with some senior civilian and military leaders in Peking, and possibly Manchuria, harbouring misgivings about Mr Teng's return and perhaps even delaying it by filibuster tactics, while the emerging military and civilian power block in southern China is becoming impatient with the delays, and supports Mr Teng strongly.

It should be emphasized that Chinese officials would dismiss all such speculation as unfounded. But past experience has shown that these disclaimers are simply in the Chinese tradition of presenting a united front to outsiders and regarding their domestic policies as their own affair and no one else's, except in certain cases such as the Gang of Four episode where they wish to set the record as they see it straight.

At all events the China Spring festival passed off quietly without demonstrations or disturbances. Some observers believe that this was aided by the drought scare in northern China, where the young people were marched out to the countryside in droves just before the anniversary, on the ground that they were needed to water the fields. The next political milestone is to be the publication of the fifth volume of the late Mao Tse-tung's selected works, edited by Chairman Hua.

Official press reports say printing works, transport authorities and bookshops are getting ready for the rush when the book starts coming off the presses. This is understandable since the very selection will be a clear indicator of the policies which the leadership is planning for the next decade or so, and for which it will find justification in previously unpublished speeches and articles by the late Chairman. Certainly the publishing scene needs a shot in the arm. I found Peking's main bookstore half deserted whereas in past years there have always been jostling crowds and the counter selling new political works.

## Elections: let us keep our representation in proportion

Ronald Butt

It may very well be appropriate for some kind of proportional system to be adopted for the British members of the European Parliament, when this country begins to elect, by some direct means, its 81 members of that body. Because of the size of the European constituencies, and the smallness of the number of British members of the Parliament in Luxembourg or Strasbourg, compared to the Westminster Parliament, a proportional system may well seem the only way of avoiding serious inequity between the MPs of minority parties in the European Parliament compared to its vote. The consequences of a swing of votes in an election could well be unacceptable to the chief minority party, as well as for smaller third parties.

We shall, however, make a serious mistake if we go on from this to allow ourselves to be persuaded that what is appropriate for Europe is appropriate for Westminster. Undoubtedly this European system will be the model on which the domestic electoral reformers at home will seek to build, but we should be very wary of being influenced by the appearance rather than the reality of logic.

The European Parliament and the Westminster Parliament are fundamentally different in two ways. First, even when the European Parliament is fully elected, it cannot in any foreseeable future have political power comparable to the power of Westminster. The federalists and confederalists may not like this, but the fact remains that there are no prospective signs of a change in the fundamental French insistence and, even, perhaps in the general British instinct, that the decisive voice in the Community's affairs should be the Council of Ministers, each member of which represents his own country and the majority in his own Parliament, first and foremost.

The second, and much more important distinction between the Parliaments of Europe and Britain, is the fact that a proportional system for Europe will rob the elector of nothing since his 81 MPs are nominated, elected by a first-past-the-post system, or sent in by some kind of list arrangement, those MPs will only be a fragment of the European patchwork quilt of power.

Whatever the European system, it is simply not possible for the British elector, when putting his cross against one of the European candidates or parties, to say: "If my party gets a majority, then I shall virtually have elected the government and shall know more or less the sort of government I shall be getting since the parties' policies have been revealed to me by the experience of years, by my acquaintance with its leading personalities, by its manifesto and what has been dragged out of it during the election campaign."

Whatever pacts are made between like-minded parties across the internal frontiers of the EEC, between socialists, conservatives, liberals and other groups from the various member nations, this will remain true. Nor, if we face the facts, does the cooperation between groups amount to much in the present state of the Community, particularly bearing in mind the difficulty of determining who precisely should go with whom in some cases. Is it, for instance, the Gaullists or the Giscardians who ought to be the natural allies of the British Conservatives?

The problem of presenting a common front and common programme of like-minded European parties so as to be able to say to the electors: "If you vote socialist in Europe, you will be doing the same sort of thing as a voter opting for an equivalent party in (say) Belgium or

Italy, is enormous. But even so, this is not the factor of chief importance when it comes to comparing the European Parliament with that of Westminster in terms of electoral systems.

The fundamental distinction is that the voter for the Westminster Parliament knows that, if he is successful, he is electing a government. He is being asked (with due respect to the Liberals) two basic questions: do you want that government? Answer "yes" or "no". This is a quite impossible question for the Briton (or anyone else) as European voter to be asked or to answer. And it would become an impossible question in an election for Westminster if the electoral system were changed.

Now, of course, the electoral reformers would say that it is not a proper question to put for Westminster either. They would say that politics cannot be so clear cut as to make that kind of choice effectively available to electors for Westminster and, indeed, that the mod of politics that ignores the third force (the Liberals) and the fourth force (the Nationalists) (and perhaps we should add the fifth and sixth forces of the extreme right and left) are unfair if not unreal policies.

Yet, in the end, in most of the important things of life, questions have to be resolved down to "yes" or "no" to produce anything like clear action. Are you going to get married to a particular person, have your children be brought up in this way or that? All these are questions that have to be answered clearly. And on the whole, it is a source of power for the individual citizen, not a lack of it, if politics can at least give him the chance to say "yes" or "no" to nationalization or no more nationalization (or some other such issue) and I vote for this or that party accordingly."

### We should not throw away our electoral power for the sake of a false logic

Now, of course, even under our present system the elector may not manage to get the clear parliamentary verdict he wants. When that happens it creates problems, as it has done in this Parliament. It may be healthy in some circumstances that the electors should be able to vote "not proven" to the main options in front of them, and the results of the 1974 elections showed that, under our present system, when feelings in this direction are strong enough, it is perfectly possible for the electors to give such a verdict. But they ought to be encouraged to duck the questions "yes" or "no" in favour of saying: "Don't know: we leave it to the centre party to do a deal." For that gives far too much power to the minority parties that hold the balance of power.

If we were to adopt a system based on the separation of the executive and legislative powers, electing our President or Prime Minister independently of Parliament, then there might be something to be said for a proportionately elected Parliament without decisive majorities because it could not unseat him, and because the electors would have had a clear choice in the vote for the Executive anyway. But nobody is suggesting that solution. We should therefore not lightly throw away our great electoral power of

decision for the sake of a false logic with Strasbourg.

No should we lightly embrace a society in which we permanently live with the kind of deal now done between Mr Callaghan and Mr Steel, in which the voters who voted Liberal could have had no idea of the consequences of doing so, and which has given a totally disproportionate power to a small band of Liberal MPs to say which major party should govern the country. The election of 1974 could not possibly have known that, at least Mr Steel, who was not their leader, is (as I think he is) a politician who was hardly likely to lead the Liberals in alliance with the Tories in any circumstances because of his permanent affiliation with the social democratic wing of the Labour Party.

Of course, the present system appears statistically unfair to third parties, and particularly perhaps to the Liberals. Yet it is also more fair than it seems because very many of the people who vote Liberal are not taking a deliberate decision for Liberal policies; they are making a gesture of temporary discontent against one of the other parties.

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decision for the sake of a false logic with Strasbourg.

## Is the Bonn bubble about to burst?

West Germany always seems such a smooth and successful country that it is difficult to know what to make of the way Germans see themselves. One could have come away from the recent Anglo-German conference at Königswinter with the impression that the country is tottering on the brink of crisis, its institutions failing, its people alienated, and its energy supplies threatened by catastrophic crisis in the next decade. Yet for the moment inflation remains around 4 per cent, the currency is in fine shape, the balance of payments is healthy, living standards are high, the streets clean and safe, and strikes rare.

The Germans are great worriers, of course, so a lot of what they say should be taken with a pinch of salt. Nevertheless, it is true that the country is somewhat more troubled than it may seem to those whose troubles are greater. Nothing is going right for the government at the moment. It has just seen its urban strongholds in Hesse topple like dominoes in local elections and Herr Helmut Schmidt, who won last year's general election as a dynamic and decisive manager, is now depicted on the cover of a news magazine

gazing gloomily across a headline which asks "Who will save Chancellor Schmidt?"

Since a bad muddle over pensions, when the government seemed to be breaking an election promise, problems have come thick and fast. A series of revelations about unauthorized bugging has undermined faith in the probity of the state, even if a fair number of people feel that security may sometimes be more important than strict legality. Bitter rows with the new American administration over allegedly unfair testing of a new German tank and some what bullying attempts to stop Germany selling a nuclear reprocessing plant to Brazil have shaken confidence in the special relationship with Washington. At home the Young Socialists have elected a far-left leader who has had to be hauled back from joining forces with a communist demonstration. Then there are the usual worries about East-West relations, the Soviet build-up and the faltering advance of the European Community.

Much of this amounts to no more than a fairly normal ration of troubles for a democratic government, but there are three other problems which provoke deeper unease. One is that the recession is not receding in the way it should

if it were of the normal cyclical variety. Industry is still working to only about 80 per cent capacity, unemployment remains stubbornly over the million mark, investment is not picking up, and even where there is investment it is of the kind that reduces rather than increases the number of jobs available.

In fact well over a million jobs have vanished since 1970, and although departing foreign workers provide some cushion the country is now contemplating for the first time since the Second World War the prospect of an uncomfortable level of unemployment more or less permanent.

The second problem is that protesters have virtually halted the vast nuclear power programme which was to have met West Germany's energy needs in the 1980s, forcing the government to seek severe limits on growth and even higher unemployment. According to OECD estimates a growth rate of 4.2 per cent a year is required to reduce unemployment. A rate of 3.5 per cent would merely put it getting worse. But this year's requirements for annual growth in energy supply of 3.2 per cent, which is unlikely to be available.

The Königswinter conference was told by Mr Ian Smart, of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, that there was no way of satisfying even conservative projections of West European oil demand in the 1980s, since even if energy demand could be held down to 3 per cent in 1985-2000 western Europe would, by the year 2000, need to import an entirely incredible 72 per cent of all

the oil then expected to be available (its share of international oil trade is now about 42 per cent). Even that assumes bringing into operation 20,000 megawatts of nuclear reactor capacity every year from 1985.

These figures are, of course, contested, not least by the civic action groups in Germany who constitute the third reason for unease. It is estimated that there are now something like 50,000 of these groups protesting not only against nuclear power stations but also against the destruction of old buildings, the erection of new buildings, new roads, and even sad playgrounds and homes for handicapped children. The most spectacular success achieved so far has been the Freiburg court order halting construction of a nuclear power station, but many smaller unsung victories have been won around the country.

The extent of this activity is something new in the history of West Germany and its significance is still being debated. It certainly marks a break with the tradition of deference to authority, and in some cases it reveals more than that—the profound distrust and anger of people who feel not only that nuclear power is affecting their lives but also that these decisions may also be wrong. "It's up to you to justify your case," said a young Social Democrat in reply to a demand that the protesters against the nuclear power programme should justify their case.

The politicians are in a dilemma. They cannot easily dismiss these groups as mere trouble-makers, although com-

munists and others have tried to exploit them. Equally they cannot surrender decision-making to them. Herr Kohl, leader of the Christian Democratic Opposition, has said that they represent the legitimate expression of the right of free speech and assembly, and that they "point to changes in the deeper levels of human and social reality, the insecurity and disorientation of many people. It is an important task for politicians and parties to take this seriously."

Herr Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democrats, has said that a lively democracy "amounts to more than the process of parliamentary decision-making". However, many politicians worry that the rise of the protest groups is at least in part a result of allowing too much decision-making to slide into the hands of the bureaucracy and big organized pressure groups.

Many of the protesters against nuclear power are quite frank that their aim is not primarily to halt or delay the building of power stations but to provoke creative re-thinking in political and social affairs, to raise public awareness, and to switch more resources to the conservation of energy and the development of alternative sources. If they are proved right in the long run they will have made a very significant contribution to West German development. If they are proved wrong they will have to share responsibility for a potentially catastrophic energy shortage in the next decade which will make Herr Schmidt's present troubles look laughably small.

Richard Davy

## "If I wasn't in constant pain I would know there was something wrong"

(Laura, aged 76)

We didn't hear a word of self-pity from this cheerful old lady. Her plucky endurance has to cope with a landing toilet shared with four others, and a drab depressing room.

Other old people battle with the pain of constant loneliness, of being housebound by frailty, and those in the poor countries with hunger... all the time.

In thankfulness, help someone who lacks friends or food, or health.

Chairs for a Day Centre, where old folk in Britain find companionship instead of loneliness. £30 gives chairs to bring several years service in your name.

Food for the hungry: you can give 25 needy old people the joy of a nourishing meal with £5.

Restore the sight of someone afflicted by cataract. In India £3 covers the cost involved in one operation.

Perpetuate the memory of someone dear to you. £100 names a hospital bed in India or Africa, £150 inscribes the name on a dedication plaque of a Day Centre at home.

LEAVE A LEGACY of happiness for old people through Help the Aged.

Your donation is desperately needed to help old people. So please use the FREEPOST facility and address your gift to: Hon. Treasurer, The Rt. Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Room 14, FREEPOST 30 London W1E 7JZ. (No stamp needed).

\*Please let us know if you would like your gift used for a particular purpose.

## The Times Diary

### A royal coffee-table TV show

horse-drawn carriages, and the Queen, who has a reputation for moving against nature to circus animals.

She based her assertion on a letter written to a friend of hers by David Coulson, the publicity manager for the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead jubilee celebrations. He wrote that the circus acts which the Queen will see at the Windsor big top on May 28 would include no wild animal acts "since the performance is being given in the presence of the Queen and she is to take account of public opinion, to say nothing of the RSPCA."

When I spoke to Coulson about it he seemed a little agitated. "The Queen has to take account of vociferous elements of public opinion whether they are minority or majority," he explained. In any case, it was not strictly speaking a circus that she was going to see.

It was a show in which variety acts and circus acts would be mixed. And although there would be no wild animals, they might sneak in a horse or two.

He said the decision to exclude wild animal acts had been taken after consultation with the Royal Household, who had "done more of these things than you've had hot dinners". He thought I would do better to write about the £250,000 that was being raised in the borough for the jubilee appeal. "That's more about what the spirit of jubilee is about."

A spokeswoman at Buck-

ham Palace, though, denied that members of the Household had taken the initiative on excluding animal acts. So far as the Palace was concerned, she said, the event was listed as a variety show *tout simple*.

The Queen had been to circuses, she maintained, and would do again. But when I asked her to give me some instances, she was unable to do so after a fairly long check. Being Queen may not be as easy as it looks.

### Carpets

Passengers on London Transport's 25 silver jubilee buses will be relieved to know that the red, black and silver-grey carpeting throughout is of pure new wool and fire resistant. So smoking is allowed on the top decks and you are requested to drop cigarette ends straight down below the seats, not grind them out on the carpet which runs along the centre aisle.

While it is necessary to take up the downstairs carpet to get to the gearbox in case of trouble, London Transport scotch a rumour that they have to bring in the makers to do it. The fitters manage it by unscrewing side runners.

### Getting high

Walter Sumner, aged 77, Chelsea Pensioner and former member of the Royal Flying Corps, is in danger of becoming the popular inmate of a London psychiatric hospital. A royal of well-dressed business and advertising men descended on the hospital and forced upon Sumner 12 bottles of a rather good blend of Scotch whisky. He was presented to him by Michael, one of the stars of the television series based on the RFC Wings. The case of whisky should

do you think we can keep Mrs Trudeau in the Commonwealth?



have been the price in an obscure competition which may rank as the most boring magazine contest of the decade. Readers of a monthly aviation journal were invited by a freighting company, whose livery is a blue check like a policeman's haberdash to think of the best way to relate the word "check" to airfreight movement.

Not surprisingly, none of the entries came up to scratch, so the firm decided to donate the prize to a good cause. Sumner, one of two survivors of the original RFC at Chelsea, seemed a very good cause indeed, retaining as he does a taste for both flying and whisky.

He has flown a few months ago in the co-pilot's seat of a First World War biplane at the Shuttleworth Collection in

Billingshire, and enjoyed it immensely. He thought the series was an accurate reflection of the times, and hoped they would repeat it soon. Now then, is there any benevolent company that would like to hear about my National Service?

### Seascapes

For the past 10 years the Marine Society has been sending artists to sea to brush seamen's tales up the brush for something other than painting the side of the ship. Some have stayed for three years, one managed 12 months.

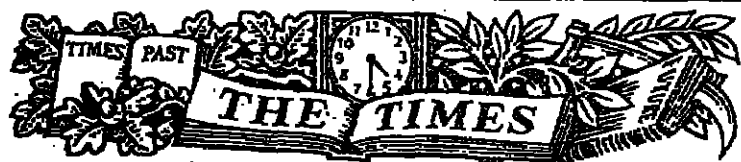
"It's quite a demanding job," said the society's director, Dr Ronald Hope, who is now looking for another recruit, preferably a young man with one or two years' teaching experience, to do a job which pays £2,100 a year, plus free board and lodging, a superannuity fund.

The society, founded in 1756, is the world's oldest maritime charity. So far it has not been found possible to send a woman to sea although Dr Hope says he would love to. Wives who go there their husbands' cabins, but ships, especially older ones, are not suitable for the single girl.

Opposing an application to erect a plaque in honour of the Yorkshire miller, according to the *Malton Gazette*, "We are going to put up with waste crosses like they have in Ireland. God forbid we should ever put these up. The Lord is notoriously broad-minded, but it seems over-optimistic to expect His intervention in this direction."

PHS





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## UNEASY AND UNSURE TEACHERS

The teaching profession is in a thoroughly rattled state at the moment, to judge from the conference of the National Union of Teachers this week. Mrs Shirley Williams took special care when she addressed the conference yesterday to offer reassurance to some of the fears of her audience, but had little to say about some of the most acute. The teachers have recently suffered three blows, any one of which would have caused ruffled professional feelings. Public spending cuts mean that many newly trained teachers find it difficult to get jobs. The falling birthrate has made it obvious that fewer teachers will be needed in future than had been predicted. Teacher training colleges are having to close and the profession is having to come to terms with the end of a period of rapid growth and keen demand for its services. At the same time public confidence in the effectiveness of the educational system and readiness to leave the matter in the hands of the teachers has become notably less marked.

Jobs and prospects are the most urgent of these problems, and the conference naturally heard a good deal of fighting talk about opposing attempts by local education authorities to whittle down the number of teachers they employ. But the less tangible question of confidence aroused even more heat, particularly in the contributions of Mr Fred Jarvis, general

secretary of the union, and Mr Max Morris, a former president. Since public concern about education is not something that anyone can openly deplore, their attack took the form of hard words about encroaching politicians and much harder ones about civil servants. There was a note of panic in some of Mr Morris's references to the dedicated bureaucrats of the DES "whose arrogance is only exceeded by their ignorance". He warned the conference to discount any protestations that Mrs Williams might make about not wishing to dictate details of the curriculum.

In the event Mrs Williams's protestations were highly conditional. She spoke as if the main preoccupations of her audience were unemployment and the fear that education would suffer still more in future rounds of spending cuts. She treated these problems seriously, without shrinking from the conclusions to be drawn from the falling birthrate and the need to keep public expenditure under control. She spoke firmly but reassuringly of her plans to modify the structure of the Schools Council (which alarms the NUT because it dominates the council in its present form), and said things that she knew would strike a sympathetic chord about the Black Paper and the *Panorama* film. She expressed a determination to see more in-service training, although since this is in the hands of local authorities she cannot directly do much about that.

But she made no attempt to deny that she believed that some guidelines on the curriculum would be helpful, as indeed they would be. The idea of detailed central prescription of what is taught or how is so alien to the British approach to education that it has never been seriously entertained by the Government. But the conference seemed if anything relieved at her forthrightness and her emphasis on the importance of discussing ways of doing it with the profession.

There is no sign of any public demand for regulated teaching. But there is an unmistakable and well-founded sense that the results of the great expansion of education in the 1960s have been disappointing. Whether or not standards have fallen, they have not risen in proportion with the increased national effort. Some part of the blame for this disappointment must almost inevitably be borne by the teaching profession, too many of whose members are widely felt to be confused or complacent about the ultimate purposes of their activities. New and eccentric methods of teaching are only a minor aspect of the problem, which would best be remedied by a livelier sense on the part of the profession itself of what society reasonably expects of it. The teachers' rage at the mandarins is a projection of their own unease at this state of affairs, and a measure of their unreadiness to respond to it.

## A SUCCESS TO BE EXPLOITED

Although public spending remains too high it can no longer be claimed that it is out of control. That conclusion follows from the latest set of government borrowing statistics which show that during the financial year which has just ended, spending on the Supply Services was only £138m over the amount budgeted at the time of the 1976 Budget out of a total of nearly £37,000m. By even the most exacting standards that is an impressive performance. Against the record of the past, where there have been enormous increases which cannot be explained in terms of conscious policy changes or general inflation, it is truly remarkable.

In comparing the past year with the dismal performance of earlier periods during this decade it is important to remember some of the advantages which the Treasury has enjoyed. The impact of pay restraint is very marked on public expenditure since the wages element is large. Whereas the very big settlements agreed during 1974 and 1975 built in a large expansionary element to spending in those years, the current round of pay policy has held down civil servants' pay quite successfully. Just as public spending soars away when pay is rising rapidly, so it is easier to control when pay pressure is less intense.

Restrictions on pay increases do not merely hold down the growth in spending, they make it easier to perform the calculations which are needed to convert the "funny money" of the world

of constant prices of the Public Expenditure Survey Committee into the real sums which form cash limits. During 1976-77 and in the year which is just beginning the cash limit system has not been faced with an unpredictable round of wage negotiations. Most civil servants' pay for the next twelve months will be settled under the terms of "Phase 2" of the current incomes policy and the cash value of the Government's wages Bill is thus fairly easy to determine.

In that sense, the cash limit system has so far had a fairly easy run in which to prove itself. But prove itself it certainly has, and it has shown itself to be a great deal more resilient under pressure than some of those who fought against it for so long would have had us believe. Inflation during the fiscal year 1976 did not fall in line with the Government's hopes. Indeed, late last year there were many who feared that the increase in prices which the Government would have to meet would lead either to unacceptable panic cuts, with hospitals being closed at random and whole services being scrapped, or that the cash limits would have to be increased.

Under the old system, there is no doubt that the latter would, in effect have happened. There would have been no announcement of a revision of the limits; merely a quiet decision to put forward supplementary estimates which would have been justified by the impact of infla-

tion but which would in fact have caused further inflation. For if one thing is certain it is that if suppliers know that a buyer does not count the cost, they will be more willing to raise the price.

Cash limits have, then, already justified their worth in a world of formal pay policy where internal costs of administration are easily predictable. But there is now a need to give them a greater role in future in ensuring that as we return to free collective bargaining wage settlements do not become once again the motor force behind a new explosion in public expenditure. In the private sector, the amount an employer is willing to pay is determined in the last analysis by what he can afford in a world where his competitors are seeking to take away business from him. That discipline is missing for the public sector, and with it the relationship between pay restraint and job security which is the most effective advocate of an anti-inflation policy. The only way to restore that link in the public sector is to use the cash limits system.

What that means in practice is that cash limits ought to be imposed not merely in expectation of the likely level of wage settlements, but as a definite statement of what the government is prepared to accept. Only then will negotiators see clearly that cash limits are not just a mechanical conversion into real money of long term expenditure plans, but a positive tool of control and policy.

## MOROCCO'S OWN PART IN THE SAHARA

"The Government of the Kingdom of Morocco is convinced that peace in Africa is indivisible. This is the doctrine on which Morocco has based her intervention in Zaïre, according to the official explanation sent to the Organization of African Unity. It is a novel doctrine, or rather a novel interpretation of one of the doctrines of the OAU itself. Traditionally African states have expressed concern about conflicts in other parts of the continent, which did not involve them directly, and have often offered their services as mediators. But this is the first time (if we except the Congo operation of the early sixties, which took place under United Nations auspices) that one of them has seen fit to intervene militarily in another's war.

It can hardly be a coincidence that the state in question, Morocco, is already involved in a local war of its own—the war to make good its claim to the Western Sahara, led to it by Spain over a year ago but still vigorously contested by the forces of the Polisario Front in the name of the "Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic". Morocco has consistently blamed Algeria for keeping this war going—and indeed it is true that it could hardly take the form that it does if the Polisario did not have,

Algerian territory to use as a base, Algerian weapons and Algerian diplomatic support. But behind Algeria, Morocco sees the more sinister influence of the Soviet Union, from which Algeria in turn obtains her weapons. Moroccan ministers have claimed to see the war in the Sahara as part of a Soviet grand design to gain gradual control of the entire African coastline. Moroccan newspapers have claimed (though without the slightest proof) that the Polisario forces are trained and officered by "non-African advisers and mercenaries: Cubans in particular". The parallel with President Mobutu's version of what is happening in Shaba is obvious enough.

The Moroccans have been especially vexed by the failure of the OAU to come down firmly on their side in the Sahara conflict. Some eight African states, as well as Madagascar and North Korea, have actually recognized the "Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic". A delegation from the Polisario attended the last ministerial meeting of the OAU, at Lomé in February, and the Moroccan delegation walked out—in protest both against this and against an official OAU report accusing Morocco and Gabon of being involved in the mysterious "raid on Benin" in January.

(Benin, a small West African state with a radical Marxist regime, is one of the Polisario's most outspoken diplomatic supporters. The same accusation was repeated in the report of a special mission sent to investigate the raid by the United Nations.

In mid-March a summit meeting of five other Sahara countries (Libya, Mali, Niger, Chad and Algeria) was conspicuous for the absence of Morocco and its ally Mauritania, and pointedly announced its attachment to the principle of self-determination, which Morocco and Mauritania have flagrantly ignored in the Western Sahara. Morocco has even been driven to announce a boycott of pan-African sporting activities.

Her intervention in Zaïre in the name of pan-African solidarity is thus clearly at least in part an attempt to win back friends and influence, and to consolidate the pro-Western front in Africa against the radicals among whom Libya and Algeria are prominent as well as Angola and Mozambique. The West may or may not be grateful, but to allow Western interests to become identified with Morocco's annexation of the Western Sahara would be not only morally wrong but quite possibly also a strategic error.

However by the time that the Constitution of the United States was adopted in 1787 the more limited idea of property had replaced the vague idea of happiness by the draftsman of that practical document.

This may be of contemporary interest as you have pointed out that "What we really want to prevent is not 'inequality' as such but suffering". That means that the Law Courts can play only a limited role in solving the wider problems that face us, especially in Africa, today.

Yours sincerely,  
ARTHUR L. GOODHART,  
University College,  
Oxford.  
April 11.

## Democracy and dictatorship

From Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, C.B., F.R.S.

Sir, In a somewhat intemperately worded letter (April 9), Mr Francis Bennion takes me to task for my use of the expression "elective dictatorship". This he describes as "a piece of political cant" and a "contradiction in terms".

Whatever else may be the case, this is certainly not. A fine collection of dictators from Pericles to Hitler, have founded their tyrannies on popular election, or, by the use of Parliaments, like Henry VIII, or such devices as referenda, sought to justify tyrannical rule by some pretence of popular mandate.

The forms of democracy may long continue (as they did under the Roman principate) long after the reality has disappeared. I have never suggested that freedom is dead in this country, but only that it is diminishing, and that a principal cause of its impairment is, in truth, the unlimited legislative power conferred to Parliament, now largely limited to a single chamber elected on a first past the post system. When this power is concentrated in the hands of a Government, armed with a Parliamentary majority, and served by the professionalism of the Civil Service, and given more than an equal chance of self-perpetuation by the adroit use of the power of dissolution, elective dictatorship is neither a contradiction in terms, nor a piece of political cant.

When such a government as I have described is dominated by the false political doctrine of mandate and manifesto, which animated the present administration prior to the demise of the late lamented Devoolution Bill, the tendency is increased.

My point in the speech to which Mr Bennion drew attention was that this tendency was illustrated rather than diminished when a government has lost its majority.

perpetuated in office until a propitious moment for dissolution occurs by an unprincipled bargain with a second party which is also threatened with electoral defeat if dissolution occurred now.

The expression "elective dictatorship" contains an element of warning of where we are tending rather than an ejaculation of despair at where we have arrived. But to describe it as a piece of political cant or a contradiction in terms is to deny the existence of political reality.

Yours, etc.,  
HAILSHAM,  
The Corner House,  
Heathview Gardens,  
Putney Heath, SW15.  
April 9.

## The Church in Cyprus

From The Bishop in Cyprus and The Gulf

Sir, Your excellent special feature about Cyprus in today's *Times* (March 31) prompts me to write about the situation of the Anglican Church on the island.

Since the Turkish intervention in 1974 the Church has endured great financial hardship. Devaluation of the pound sterling has meant a 40 per cent reduction of income from the island. Kingdom property lost in the Turkish sector has further reduced income by more than £1,000 annually; the cost of repairing damage to church property has been heavy, and last year the Church bore a deficit of about £3,000.

The Diocese itself is new and, in general, there is no house for the bishop, no proper office accommodation, no secretarial staff, and none of the usual diocesan facilities, because there is no adequate income.

In addition, the Church of St Andrew, Kyrenia, in the Turkish sector, has been seriously damaged through subversion. Great cracks have appeared in the walls of the Sanctuary, and the Church is supported by internal wooden buttresses to try to prevent collapse. At least £3,500 is needed to save the building.

There is a small community in Kyrenia is now greatly reduced; it seems unlikely that they will be able to produce sufficient money.

Many of your readers will know this beautiful Church in its lovely position overlooking the castle and harbour in Kyrenia. When we are known, I am sure that those who have any concern about the plight of the Church in Cyprus will wish to help. Further information may be obtained from the Bishop, or the Eastern Orthodox and the Middle East Church Association, 24 The Borough, Farnham.

Yours sincerely,  
LEONARD ASHTON,  
Bishop in Cyprus and The Gulf  
The Chaplain's House,  
2 Axtenton Street,  
Nicosia 118,  
Cyprus.  
March 29.

JOHN D. BECKWITH,  
8 Anne's Cottage,  
106 Highgate West, ENH, N6.  
April 9.

## Curbing football hooliganism

From Mr Ian D. Shearer

Sir, The Minister for Sport and Recreation is to be commended for his last month's initiative to combat football hooliganism (*The Times*, April 7) but his attitude to supporters' club branches is misguided.

It is true that many of those arrested in Manchester, United matches came from outside the Manchester area but it is not proven that they frequently belong to a branch of the officially recognised supporters' club. Other football clubs do not have as many travelling fans as United, nor do they have as many supporters' club branches, but those that they have are among the best behaved and most dedicated of football supporters anywhere.

My own club is one of the 19 members of the Association of Provincial Football Supporters' Clubs in London. This organisation is responsible for the transport of around 800 club members out of the capital every Saturday. It has excellent relationships with British Rail and the coach operators and imposes a strict code of conduct on the affiliated supporters' clubs. Many of the parties are a mixture of the home team's and visitors' fans travelling together in a spirit of harmony which is commonplace but sadly not as well chronicled as his opponents.

Very few potential troublemakers get into the clubs, or even apply, but any that do are dismissed from membership at the first sign. Every affiliated branch club is officially recognized by the football club it supports and the club is given the right to ask the football club to discipline any supporter who is guilty of misconduct. This recognition is, in fact, a condition of the club's membership. It is not, as the Minister says, a condition of the club's membership.

But what has happened? Both the Government and the football clubs have been pussyfooting over the problem for far too long until we have now reached the stage when the problem must be positively dealt with in terms of stringent measures. The first and most essential being that the football clubs should be given a certain period of time, say one year, to provide all-seating accommodation at their grounds and accommodation for rival supporters' clubs to be properly placed away from the home club accommodation.

In addition to the latter measures, the Football Club in building some form of protective-caged walk-for entry and exit of visiting supporters to their own enclosure in the ground should also be made compulsory at all club grounds.

Recent measures by Minister of Sport, Denis Howell, after the disgusting behaviour of Manchester United's rampaging Red Army at Norwich, goes some way to remedy the problem. It is hoped that after the study into football hooliganism has been completed in June this year, some of the recommendations into practice.

Yours faithfully,  
D. E. THOMPSON,  
41 Homer Street, W1.

## Spain and Gibraltar

From Mr R. J. Peliza

Sir, From your Special Report (March 31, 1977) on "Spain and the Community" it would appear that on balance Spain would be welcomed into the EEC.

Since the harassment of the Gibraltar community started by the Franco Regime, and not by the people of Spain who have generally maintained a friendly relationship with us the Gibraltarians, it will be very much in the hands of the future elected Government of Spain to adopt a humane and progressive attitude towards British Gibraltar in conformity with the democratically expressed wishes of the Gibraltarians and the harmonizing process of the European Community, with all its safeguards, to which the Gibraltarian Government subscribes.

European states, the destination and democracy the rule of the member states of the EEC follow and obviously this same road Spain will have to take if she wishes to integrate herself in the Community of which British Gibraltar forms an integral part.

Yours faithfully,  
R. J. PELIZA, Elected Member,  
House of Assembly,  
Gibraltar.

## Plutonium security

From Professor J. H. Freeman

Sir, Paul Sieghart, of the International Commission of Jurists (March 31), draws a rather dark picture of the effects of a large scale nuclear power programme. We have for some time been aware of a quite significant scale of production of military and naval weapons that it would be undesirable to give to terrorists, and the necessary military control, and curfews do not seem to have had much effect on our liberties.

In spite of this, Mr Sieghart's concern is a serious one. He is, however, wrong when he suggests that there can be no technological solution. There is, and it has in fact been published several times. If the extraction of the plutonium from the initially fissionable material is fabricated into new fuel elements on the extraction site, these can then be placed for a day or two in a reactor—also on the same site. Although pure plutonium is indeed safe to handle, after a day in a reactor a small fraction of it will be converted into fission products which are quite unreactive and approachable without heavy shielding. It could then be shipped to its destination in a distant reactor in the same 78-ton steel "flask" that is now used for bringing the fuel rods from the reactor to the processing plant. You cannot spirit a 70-ton container across open country, and anyone trying to extract the contents without using complicated remote-controlled equipment would receive a lethal dose of radiation in a small fraction of a second.

There would be no difficulty in handling it at either end of its journey, where equipment to handle such objects is necessarily available. Guards would of course be needed at the establishment, as they are already at all military establishments and at all factories producing bulk quantities of dangerous chemicals, but these do not have

come basis the week before. Entry to the home supporters' section of the ground would be by clearly marked prior to the date of the match. The financial commitment would be most of the trouble-makers and any arrested at or around the away ground would have their cards and season tickets annulled in addition to any prosecution. Production of the appropriate ticket/oucher and membership card would also be a prerequisite to the purchase of a coach or rail ticket to the game.

Yours faithfully,  
IAN D. SHEARER, Secretary,  
Aston Villa Supporters' Club,  
London Branch,  
16 The Cloisters,  
Frimley, Surrey.

From Mr D. E. Thompson  
Sir, I was most interested to read Robert Parker's article concerning recent findings in a study currently being made by the Social Science Research Council, the Sports Council, the Home Office and the Department of the Environment, into football violence and the structure and layout of football grounds (*The Times*, April 9).

The panel, which commenced their work last July, has now come up with a fact that was well known at least a decade ago; the layout and structure of football grounds do not lend themselves to the control of football hooliganism. This is a somewhat belated conclusion as for several years there has been plenty of talk about this particular point. There has been plenty of talk concerning the idea of having all spectators seated at football grounds and having rival supporters properly segregated, both ideas being essential to at least a start to remedy the ever increasing problem of football hooliganism and violence.

But what has happened? Both the Government and the football clubs have been pussyfooting over the problem for far too long until we have now reached the stage when the problem must be positively dealt with in terms of stringent measures. The first and most essential being that the football clubs should be given a certain period of time, say one year, to provide all-seating accommodation at their grounds and accommodation for rival supporters' clubs to be properly placed away from the home club accommodation.

In addition to the latter measures, the Football Club in building some form of protective-caged walk-for entry and exit of visiting supporters to their own enclosure in the ground should also be made compulsory at all club grounds.

Recent measures by Minister of Sport, Denis Howell, after the disgusting behaviour of Manchester United's rampaging Red Army at Norwich, goes some way to remedy the problem. It is hoped that after the study into football hooliganism has been completed in June this year, some of the recommendations into practice.

Yours faithfully,  
D. E. THOMPSON,  
41 Homer Street, W1.

momentum in the Spanish side of the frontier now that the many thousand Spanish victims of the restrictions have regained their freedom of expression.

Since the harassment of the Gibraltarians started by the Franco Regime, and not by the people of Spain who have generally maintained a friendly relationship with us the Gibraltarians, it will be very much in the hands of the future elected Government of Spain to adopt a humane and progressive attitude towards British Gibraltar in conformity with the democratically expressed wishes of the Gibraltarians and the harmonizing process of the European Community, with all its safeguards, to which the Gibraltarian Government subscribes.

European states, the destination and democracy the rule of the member states of the EEC follow and obviously this same road Spain will have to take if she wishes to integrate herself in the Community of which British Gibraltar forms an integral part.

Yours faithfully,  
R. J. PELIZA, Elected Member,  
House of Assembly,  
Gibraltar.

## Cuban nuclear plant

From Mr Patrick Howarth

Sir, Am I being naive, reactionary, racist, or simply wrong when I say that the Soviet Union is to provide Cuba with a nuclear energy plant as one of the most appalling happenings of recent years? Yet it was not long ago that only paragraph, and not a very promising one, your columns (April 9), and so far as I am aware, has given rise to little comment.

When, one wonders, will similar facilities be afforded to President Nixon?

Yours faithfully,  
PATRICK HOWARTH,  
219a Kings Road, SW3,  
April 11.

## Fragile eggshells

From Mrs Curtis Dean

Sir, The Major is quite right, the modern hen lacks grit.

For several bilious months during the War I was responsible for a large number of hens kept to provide fresh eggs for the officers' mess. My ignorance of poultry rearing was total so I was dismayed when the eggshells turned soft. I was told that oyster shells were needed in the diet—quite unobtainable in wartime—so I lured the sea was near so I spent many tedious hours collecting and crushing shells found on the beach and feeding them to the hens. And, hey-presto! It worked.

By the time I was posted the catering officer had been persuaded to provide official RAF transport and once a month Operation Sea-shell set off, with many volunteers, for a day by the sea. And the officers were again enjoying their new-found, hard-boiled breakfast eggs.

Thus was the War won.  
Yours faithfully,  
CURTIS DEAN,  
1005 Fregal,  
Hampstead, NW3,  
April 12.

234 The Broadway, SW19.

## Increasing pressure on London airports

From Mr D. W. Turner

Sir, Your correspondents (April 12) highlight two facets of the problem facing the Government in its task of formulating an airport strategy for the United Kingdom.

June Robinson and her co-signatories speak for the environmental interests while Mr Bailey and Mr Goldrein express the passengers' point of view. While these two views are not always compatible, they highlight the need to provide a solution which takes account of the nation's interest and of those who live around airports.

The British Airports Authority has participated in this debate ever since its formation in the mid-sixties and, like other large industries in this country when faced with planning major developments, has learned that the interests of one cannot override those of the other. However, it was disappointing to read that we were being accused by Ms Robinson of acting unilaterally by consulting only two local authorities over our plans to build a fourth terminal at Heathrow. This is not so.

While the Authority followed its normal procedure of consulting those local authorities with a direct stake in the airport's development (the GLC, Surrey County Council and the Boroughs of Hillingdon, Hounslow and Spelthorne), we did not ignore the interests of Buckinghamshire and Berkshire County Councils; both of whom requested and were sent copies of our consultation document, and the Borough of Slough, at borough level from Windsor, Maidenhead, Bracknell and Slough.

To imply that all local authorities who might be affected or have an interest in the future development of Heathrow were also overlooked is inaccurate. In November 1975 the Government published a national consultative document specifically on the long-term future strategy for the four London airports at Heathrow, Gatwick, Stansted and Luton which clearly stated that even with 100 submissions were received from local authorities, amenity groups and other interested organizations.

We have yet to put a final figure on the cost of Heathrow's fourth terminal but our preliminary estimate is at least £107 million quoted by Mr Robinson.

As the fourth terminal is to be located on the south side of Heathrow it is well suited for direct access to and from the proposed M25 orbital motorway which is due to open before the new building begins operating. This new motorway will make a major contribution to relieving the present congestion around Heathrow as well as linking the airport to the national motorway network serving London. In particular it will provide a fast road connexion to Gatwick via the M23 and will allow travellers from the North to England like Mr Goldrein the direct access that airport which is currently lacking.

In the meantime Gatwick's development is nearing completion. We are not euphoric, as Mr Bailey suggests, about passengers having to use its airport as its unfinished state as he like many others, is paying the penalty of inconvenience while rebuilding takes place. However, while this work has continued the airport has maintained a baggage delivery rate from aircraft flying open to the first bag on the tarmac in less than 30 minutes for over 90 per cent of all flights.

The Government is nearing the end of the consultative process on the future of London's airports and of those for the regions. The Airports Authority is looking forward to a plan which strikes the fairest balance between the interests of those who fly and the needs of those who live near the airports. Yours faithfully,  
D. W. TURNER,  
Planning Director,  
British Airports Authority,  
2 Buckingham Gate, SW1,  
April 13.

## Jesus of Nazareth

From the Rev Richard Lewis

Sir, Will no one speak a word in support of Alan Coren's excellent review of Mrs Choyce's *Jesus of Nazareth*? Mrs Choyce (letter April 7) says that friends "had found their children watched it to the end without faltering". I can vouch for that—so did mine (aged eight and 11). Before children are absorbed by it, does that make it good? I see a warning which other correspondents have done little to dispel.

The Christ I saw portrayed was the Christ of my childhood dreams: what I ceased to be a child I put away childhood things. My pain is that I find so many of my fellow human beings, believers and non-believers, to be quite stuck in the childhood stage. For so many spiritual developments get stuck and remains fixed at a fantasy level.

At such a level is Christ portrayed so small wonder that when the critic challenges the gospel of Sir Lewis nothing more than his head on a platter will suffice.

Before we are further deluded just what was put in Robert Powell's eyes to make them glisten so?

Yours faithfully,  
R. LEWIS,  
Parish of Holy Trinity and St Peter,  
Wimbledon,  
234 The Broadway, SW19.

Yours faithfully,  
CURTIS DEAN,  
1005 Fregal,  
Hampstead, NW3,  
April 12.

## Rights and wrongs

From Professor A. L. Goodhart

Sir, In your interesting leader "Human Rights and Wrongs" (April 9) you state that the notion of rights inherent in the nature of a human being "was given its widest currency by Locke, though it did not originate with him". It must, however, be pointed out that the inherent rights to which Locke referred, were not those that appeared nearly a century later in the American Declaration of Independence.

Locke's statement is found in Chapter IX of his essay *Concerning Civil Government* in which he said that men in the state of Nature have a mind to unite with others "for the mutual preservation of

their lives, liberties and estates, which I call by the general name—property. The great and chief end, therefore, of men uniting into commonwealths . . . is the preservation of their property; to which in the state of Nature there are many things wanting".

The provision in the Declaration of Independence, written nearly a century later by Thomas Jefferson, avoids the word "property" and substitutes for it the phrase "the pursuit of happiness". This had been used by Thomas Paine, who had come to America in 1774, in his pamphlet *Common Sense*. His opening words, "These are the times that try men's souls" became a revolutionary battle-cry.

However by the time that the Constitution of the United States was adopted in 1787 the more limited idea of property had replaced the vague idea of happiness by the draftsman of that practical document.

This may be of contemporary interest as you have pointed out that "What we really want to prevent is not 'inequality' as such but suffering". That means that the Law Courts can play only a limited role in solving the wider problems that face us, especially in Africa, today.

Yours sincerely,  
ARTHUR L. GOODHART,  
University College,  
Oxford.  
April 11.







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## Central Government borrowing drops more than £4,500m below forecast

By David Blake  
Economics Correspondent

Central Government borrowed £1,206m in March, to bring its total for the 1976-77 financial year to £5,835m, more than £4,500m less than expected at the time of the 1976 Budget. Latest estimates from the Treasury show that during the year revenue exceeded government predictions while expenditure from the Consolidated Fund was lower than expected because of tight controls and falling interest rates.

Total Consolidated Fund expenditure was £39,372m compared with expected expenditure of £39,915m. Spending on goods and services covered by the Supply Service Estimates was £13m more than predicted in the Budget, in spite of inflation persisting at much higher levels than was thought likely last spring.

Interest rates, on the other hand, moved in the Government's favour so that the Consolidated Fund's share (of the service of the National Debt) was only £1,133m instead of the £1,770m predicted.

Total cost of servicing the National Debt was £4,534m, which was £360m less than expected in the 1976 Budget. There was also a significant drop in lending by the National Loans Fund, which suggests that the Government's message about the need to hold down spending got through to local authorities and New Towns, once thought to be the Achilles heel of any attempt to hold down public sector spending. Net lending by the Fund was £940m—£95m less than expected.

Although the Government has

### BUDGET DEFICIT (£ million)

	Deficit	Central Government borrowing	Other requirements
Financial year ending	1976-77	1976-77	1976-77
1976-77	1,438	2,062	368
1975-76	1,380	1,157	218
1974-75	1,919	1,283	48
1973-74	2,033	611	1,881
1972-73	1,403	1,720	2,154
1971-72	2,851	3,232	406
1970-71	2,736	6,550	5,087

already predicted that when the full public sector borrowing figures become available they will show a total of £5,800m—some £300m above the figure for central Government alone—the difference between these two figures is rather less than seemed likely a few months ago.

The other side of the equation which has produced public borrowing far lower than was once predicted is that tight control on spending has coincided with a sharp increase in the Government's revenue receipts, particularly from indirect taxes.

In March, for example, total revenue into the Consolidated Fund was up 17 per cent on March, 1976—£411m in absolute terms. Inland Revenue receipts were up 13 per cent on a year earlier, whereas Customs and Excise receipts rose 30 per cent.

Some of this increase reflected the Chancellor's action in December when excise duties were raised, an increase which he is hoping to repeat in modified form in his current Budget. But there is also a significant element of inflation involved.

As the price of goods increases, so does tax collected on them. On the other hand, incomes are not rising at anything like the same rate so the increase in income tax is more restricted.

The effect of this is to partly reverse the experience of recent years under which income taxes have supplied an ever-increasing proportion of government revenue, while the contribution of indirect taxes has been falling.

Comparison of the same month in two successive years should always be done with extreme caution, since no month is typical of the pattern of receipts for the year as a whole.

But comparison of March, 1976 and March 1977 does show a marked change. In March last year the Inland Revenue provided 62.7 per cent of total consolidated fund revenue; by this March it provided only 60.4 per cent. Customs and excise, on the other hand, had increased its share from 29.5 to 32.7 per cent.

## Foreign currency bond offer closes today

By Caroline Atkinson

Applications for the foreign currency bonds the British Government is offering to official overseas holders of sterling bonds have closed today. The Bank of England, which is acting for the Treasury in issuing the bonds, has not so far revealed the total value on offer. This may be made known along with the official announcement about the take-up of the offer—which was

strong demand for the pound, which some observers feared would encourage the sterling holders to preserve the present levels of their balances.

The Bank of England, which is acting for the Treasury in issuing the bonds, has not so far revealed the total value on offer. This may be made known along with the official announcement about the take-up of the offer—which was

## Saloon bars may charge 2p a pint more for beer

By Ronald Embley

Beer is going up by at least 1p a pint. Most of the big brewers are notifying tenants that wholesale prices are to rise by that amount.

As brewers only control the prices their licensees charge in the public bars of managed houses, there is widespread expectation that saloon bar prices could go up by 2p a pint as landlords seek to retain their profit margin.

Five of the country's "big even" brewers have acted in the now-quarterly pattern of price rises. Bass Charrington put up on most of its draught beer from yesterday, and Allied Breweries has a similar increase before the Price Commission.

Allied declined to comment on the details yesterday, but it is thought that tenants will be told soon that prices for lager and bottled beers will be raised by 1p a pint and that an application had been submitted to the Commission. Scottish & Newcastle said that no submission was yet before the prices body but it is widely expected that it will be in an application before the end of the week.

Whitbread is raising prices from April 25 by 1p a pint on draught beer and by 1p for small bottles. Only Guinness and Wemyss Mann & Trauman of the "big league" are planning to leave prices unchanged for the moment. Vaux has also had an application approved by the Commission.

In a statement accompanying the announcement of increases, Whitbread says that the move has been forced by increased costs for malt, hops, fuel and national insurance contributions. The company had to meet its investment plans to cater for expected demand in the 1980s, and this meant increased prices.

The brewing industry is increasing investment by about £300m a year over the next three years, and Whitbread said it was halfway through a £221m spending programme. While all brewers are facing rapidly rising costs, this latest round of increases must be embarrassing for the industry.

The Price Commission is investigating profit margins of both brewers and licensees, and it is widely thought that Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, would like to act to hold down the price of the working man's pint.

It is significant, observers feel, that if the Price Commission finds against the brewers it will be one of the sectors to be first in line for a "price freeze" order when the new legislation comes into force on August 1.

The price of beer also carries a heavy weighting in the retail price index, and all rises will have an adverse effect on the Government's attempts to secure a phase three wages deal.

## Bakers in costs appeal to Mr Hattersley

By Patricia Tisdall

Britain's three big bakery groups, Allied, BEM and Spillers, have requested that Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, that he should overrule a Price Commission decision on the costs allowed for price increase applications.

The bakeries were told formally by the commission yesterday that they had lost the first round in a battle to have the discounts given to big retail customers allowed in cost calculations.

The list of price increase interventions issued by the commission for March lists all three bakers as having claims for increases reduced.

A 4.23 per cent increase sought by Allied dropped to 2.78 per cent. BEM Bakers had its claim for a 7.21 per cent rise clipped to 5.82 per cent and Spillers-French Baking was allowed only a 8.17 per cent rise on its bread products, instead of the 9.02 per cent it wanted.

In each case the modification was made because the bakers included the discounts in their application.

The increase allowed by the Commission will permit the bakers to put up the price of non-standard small loaves by about 1p. Large 28oz standard loaves which account for the bulk of the trade went up by 1p to 22p in most areas last month—the second increase since January.

## Working party looks at prospects for a return to free bargaining CBI takes new look at pay problems

By Malcolm Brown

The highly controversial subject of industrial relations legislation is expected to be raised by employers next month in a major document now under preparation on the issue of pay determination. This document has not yet been put into final draft form but the Confederation of British Industry working party, which has been examining the whole issue of how pay deals can be put on a more rational basis, has been discussing whether it is right to accept the conventional wisdom that industrial relations legislation is a practical impossibility.

When the grand council of the confederation meets next Wednesday it will discuss the issues involved in the working party's work. The major part of the investigation by the group is aimed at examining whether there is a way back to a form of free collective bargaining when the expected phase three ends, which would avoid the crisis of the past. CBI officials have given the impression that the examination is, at the moment, long on analysis but short on solutions. But one conclusion they have reached is that the British pay bargaining system is inherently inflationary, leading to settlements that are more than can be afforded without price increases.

The CBI study, which will take the form of a discussion document, is likely to single out several areas for special consideration. It can be expected to amplify on the critical part played by the Government in the pay bargaining process, both through its role as a financial controller and its place as a major bargainer in its own right. Employers will be asked why it is that the pay structures in so many companies—British Leyland is a particularly noteworthy example—mean

that bargaining is going on throughout the year, leaving the whole system open to leapfrogging attempts and differential disputes. Officials were anxious to point out yesterday that there was no suggestion that the study would be proposing industrial relations legislation "in the next year or two". But there was a feeling that it had been too readily accepted that the whole subject was a "dirty word" at the moment. It was felt that many people were not persuaded that there should be a privileged legal position for those with special power and influence.

## NEB buys a stake in machinery group

By Our Industrial Editor

The flow of investments by the National Enterprise Board continued yesterday with the announcement of a £146,460 investment in the Northampton-based engineering concern, Packaging Methods.

Packaging Methods, known as PAKMET, manufactures a range of converting machines for the corrugated board case industry. It is said to be the only British producer of automatic in-line corrugator machines.

The company, approached by NEB, whose holding will be in the form of both equity and preference shares, to find finance for coping with a rapid inflow of orders, particularly from export markets, was formed in 1965 by Mr John Lane, the present managing director.

Last night, an NEB spokesman said the injection of new PAKMET's sales potential and to expand overseas.

The NEB obtains 34.33 per cent of an enlarged equity. In the past few months the state enterprise has disclosed more than a dozen investments in a wide range of industries.

On Wednesday it was announced that NEB was taking a majority stake in the Surrey and Hampshire-based precision engineering company Mollart Engineering.

## President will rule out wage/price controls

From Our United States Economics Correspondent

Washington, April 13

When President Carter's anti-inflation programme was announced on Friday the complex and long-term measures will definitely not include any form of wage and price control.

This was stated today by Mr. Michael Blumenthal, the Treasury Secretary, in a nationally broadcast speech. He said there has been no recent deterioration in the inflation situation and the underlying annual rate was between 5 and 6 per cent.

"We can achieve a declining rate of inflation... but it must be achieved by a gradual process," he declared. President Carter would stress the multiple causes of inflation, and the need for policy continuity and persistence in fighting it.

Starting with anti-inflation action by government itself... we must get the rate lower and the President's announcement will get this process started.

The Treasury Secretary said in a speech to the National Press Club that there would be nothing in the programme involving wage and price controls or coercion, either on a mandatory or standby basis. This course had been rejected on sound pragmatic grounds, he said.

Mr Carter and every other leader of the Administration firmly believed controls could not work and "there is nothing in our economic history to show that they can be effective."



Mr. Michael Blumenthal: a gradual process.

However, the economy was still expanding too slowly; unemployment was far too high at 7.3 per cent, plant utilization was too low at 80 per cent and business investment spending still depressed. These were reasons for urgent passage by the Senate of the President's stimulative measures, including the proposal for \$50 tax rebates to all Americans.

He stressed that the rebate proposal would not be inflationary, but was essential now that the government was spending about \$10,000m below estimated levels for the first five months of this fiscal year. Mr Blumenthal was confident the Senate would approve the controversial rebate proposal.

## Philips to prune UK labour force by 2,000

Philips Industries, the British arm of the large Dutch electrical group, is expecting to cut its United Kingdom workforce by about 2,000 this year.

About half of the reduction will take the form of natural wastage but the remainder will involve redundancies, with the bulk of the cuts falling upon the company's retailing and finance interests.

Last year Philips reduced its British workforce by some 6,000, bringing the total number employed to the present 43,000. This was part of a general cut in the group's employees throughout Europe.

Overall, there was a net decrease in Europe of 12,400. Elsewhere the numbers employed increased by 4,400, bringing the total labour force down by 8,000. This year Philips is again expecting a reduction in its worldwide labour force.

Financial News, page 21

## Sir Hugh explains Suits decision to shareholders

By Andrew Goodrick-Clarke

Sir Hugh Fraser has now written to shareholders of Scottish and Universal Investments explaining why he and his family passed effective control of the company to Lomrho.

Sir Hugh, much criticized following an accounting error at Suits and in a subsequent Stock Exchange inquiry, says that Lomrho had been asked to consider making an offer for the whole of Suits, but had rejected this in favour of taking a 24 per cent stake.

"It is not possible for me to say whether or not an offer is likely in the future from Lomrho or any other source. I can, however, assure you that if one is made your directors will make a recommendation to shareholders."

The interest in Suits bought by Lomrho represents only part of the Fraser family holdings. Sir Hugh's close family interests still retain 9.7 per cent of the equity.

Sir Hugh, who has stepped down from the chairmanship

in favour of Mr Roland Rowland, says that while several tentative approaches had been made to Suits in recent months, the firm offer from Lomrho to acquire a stake seemed both attractive to him and advantageous to the company.

At the time the link was announced last month it caused widespread criticism. Moreover, Suits' advisers, Robert Fleming, said that the deal had been struck against their advice.

Fleming is still considering its position, but remains as official merchant bank adviser to the company on the view that it may still have a role to play on behalf of other shareholders.

Sir Hugh ends his letter by saying that profits for the year to March 31 may be marginally lower than the previous year's £4.9m.

Yesterday Suits shares closed 2p higher at 73p, compared with the 95p which Lomrho paid the Fraser family interests for its stake.

## Mr Carter expected to allow oil from Alaska to be sold at world market rate

From Frank Vogl

US Economics Correspondent Washington, April 13

The Carter Administration is likely to make recommendations in the next few days of critical importance to the profitability of the Alaskan oil pipeline project, in which BP is a big participant.

Informed sources said President Carter may send recommendations to the Congress tomorrow on the permissible price at which Alaskan oil can be sold. But a final decision may not be announced until he outlines his energy plan on April 20.

There are now strong indications that the President will favour a price that is close to the current world market price of oil, rather than a substantially lower and strictly government-controlled one. This would be extremely good news to the companies in Alaska.

President Ford ruled that all the Alaskan oil should be sold in the United States, but President Carter is said to take the view that it might be more practicable, at least for a few years, if a quantity of output were sold abroad.

Under strong consideration is a round of negotiations between American, Japanese and Canadian government officials, at which it will be proposed that Alaskan oil be exchanged for oil owned or under contract to Japan and Canada.

Output from Alaska is seen as being far in excess of the needs of the west coast of the United States. The White House is said to favour a scheme whereby some of the Alaskan oil not needed on America's west coast is shipped to Japan in return for shipments contracted by the Japanese with Middle East producers which will be delivered to the eastern and Gulf states of the United States.

Such an arrangement could substantially reduce transportation costs for the oil companies. President Ford favoured a plan whereby Alaskan oil not needed on the west coast would be shipped to eastern and Gulf states via the Panama Canal.

White House experts say this solution is extremely expensive, especially as giant oil tankers cannot get through the Panama Canal.

Also under consideration is a plan to swap some Alaskan oil with Canadian energy, with the Alaskan produce being used in western Canada while the Canadians deliver oil and gas to the eastern part of the United States.

The shipment of Alaskan oil abroad would anger many members of the Congress and United States shipping interests. Further, it would again make America an exporter of oil and force it to take a stand on acceptable international oil selling prices.

This factor is said to be of importance to the White House in deciding on the price at

which Alaskan oil can be sold. The argument is apparently being made strongly here that the oil should first be sold on an exporting viewpoint to permit the current world selling price.

When the Alaskan oil pipeline was planned it was hoped that oil not needed in America's western states could be transported from the west to the Gulf and the east overland.

Pipelines have not yet been built, however, and big technical problems are said to exist on rail transportation.

When President Carter makes his decision on Alaskan oil shipments he is also expected to announce plans for the construction of overland pipelines from the west to the east. It is possible for all Alaskan oil to go to the American market on an economic basis.

It is estimated by government officials that the amount of Alaskan oil that will be produced later this year and which is not needed on the west coast could be about 600,000 barrels daily. Officials now believe oil will start flowing from Alaska in large quantities in September.

The makers of the pipeline, the Alyeska Pipeline Service Company, announced on April 11 that the pipeline and its terminals are now 95 per cent complete.

The foreign shipment and pricing decisions are likely to have an important significance in assessing the value of this giant project and the rate of return that its chief shareholders are likely to enjoy.

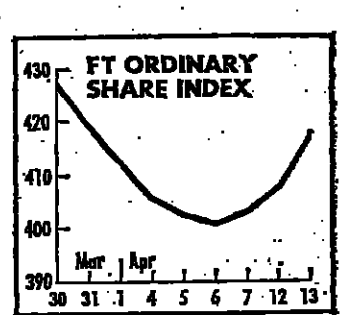
## Shares have their best session for a month

By David Mori

Shares had their best day for a month on the stock market in London yesterday and the FT Ordinary share index closed 9.9 up at 417.8, though gilts remained subdued.

With the strength of Wall Street the only positive influence and a generally unfavourable news background, the key to this strong performance was a shortage of stock in the market.

Dealers said that the demand, though persistent, was only a little better than on Tuesday, but that the stock shortages exaggerated price rises out of



all proportion to the amount of actual business done. Another factor was the lack of sellers to act as a counterweight to the demand.

In the gilt-edged market long dates recovered from early losses of around three-eighths to close at around their overnight levels. At the shorter end early gains of up to half a point were clipped back on light selling and by the end most stocks stood between one-quarter and three-eighths to the good.

Though the character of the trade was more two-way than in equities dealers said it was a "punting" market which has temporarily run out of steam.

There is now a growing belief that the gilt market is close to the top of its present cycle, and there were reports yesterday that some institutions were transferring money into equities and accounting for part of the persistent demand.

Though the index has put on almost 15 points in the two sessions since Easter, most market men remain unconvinced that they are seeing the start of another strong advance.

Rather they view the present gains as a reaction to the 30-point index loss of the previous three weeks, helped along by jobbers running "short" books in a period of uncertainty.

"Unreal" was the way one dealer described the market and most would be happy to reach midsummer with the present price levels largely intact.

## A record year for Bristol & West

Despite the adverse economic climate, 1976 was a year of records for the Bristol & West Building Society, with loans to house-buyers at £91 million showing an increase of 34.8 per cent on the previous year. In his annual address to members on Wednesday, April 13th, 1977, Mr Andrew Breach, Chairman of Bristol & West, also reported:

- An increase in total assets to £437 million — a rise of 27.04 per cent in the twelve months.
- Record gross investment receipts of £197 million, including reinvested interest, and an increase in investors' balances of £60 million.
- Cash and investments of £113 million, representing a liquidity ratio of 25.99 per cent of total assets.
- Reserves of £14.23 million, or 3.25 per cent of total assets.
- New offices in Blandford Forum, Liskeard, Penzance, Warrminster, Wallingford and Henleaze, Bristol, and a move to improved premises in Edinburgh.
- Plans for expansion in Scotland in 1977, with new offices in Aberdeen and Glasgow, and plans to open a further six new offices in the West Country.

Copies of the Chairman's full address and the Society's Statement of Accounts are available, free of charge, from The Secretary, Bristol & West Building Society, Broad Quay, Bristol BS99 7JX.

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## How the markets moved

The Times index: 171.64 +3.50  
The FT index: 417.8 +9.9

### Rises

Ass Port Cement	6p to 178p
Beecham	6p to 438p
Boots	5p to 151p
Courtaulds	6p to 121p
Dunlop	3p to 104p
IMI	8p to 211p
Fisons	12p to 343p
Gallagher	17p to 289p
GE	5p to 174p
Grand Met	3p to 78p
Hawker Sid	3p to 108p
Imp Chem Ind	6p to 358p

### Falls

Haggs J	5p to 330p
Lipton L	2p to 25p

Equities surged ahead. Gold-edged securities were more subdued. Dollar premium 121.5 per cent (effective rate 39.75 per cent). Sterling closed 4p 1/2 at 1.7197. The effective rate of exchange was unchanged at 61.6.

### THE POUND

	Bank	Bank
	buy	sell
Australia	1.51	1.55
Austria	30.75	28.75
Belgium	65.00	62.00
Canada	1.45	1.40
Denmark	10.62	10.22
Finland	7.14	6.89
France	8.76	8.44
Germany	4.24	4.02
Greece	64.75	61.75
Hong Kong	8.20	7.75
Italy	153.00	140.00
Japan	483.00	463.00
Netherlands	4.44	4.23
Norway	9.39	9.03
Portugal	67.50	63.50
Spain	2.05	1.98
Sweden	121.00	113.00
Switzerland	7.77	7.42
US \$	4.52	4.39
Yugoslavia	34.25	32.00

Gold rose \$2.75 an ounce to \$126.62. SDR-4 was 1.16229 on Wednesday while SDR-5 was 0.672986. Commodities: Reuters' index was at 1747.9 (previous 1741.0). Reports, pages 20, 21 and 22

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# Tory pledge to review Leyland structure and spending plan

By Colin Ivermoe

The structure of British Leyland should be reexamined, with the possibility of splitting up the businesses "so that the problem areas can be clearly identified and sold off to the private sector," Mr Norman Lamont, an Opposition spokesman on industry, urged yesterday.

There was a real risk, Mr Lamont said, that the further integration of the different businesses would merely lead to the bleeding of the successful parts by the unsuccessful, and that disastrous results would follow.

Mr Lamont, Conservative MP for Kingston upon Thames, told a constituency meeting: "The next Conservative Government will review the situation at British Leyland and will not pump money into a business

with no prospect of making a profit."

There was no economic law that Britain must be a producer of volume motor cars, he went on. With the growing threat from low cost producers like Japan and Korea many would consider it surprising if Britain managed to maintain its volume car business on anything like the present scale.

Unemployment, the balance of payments and the motor components industry, made it awkward for any government knowingly to let Britain's volume car industry decline. "But the poor productivity and profit record of Leyland could make that difficult decision inevitable," he said.

It was simply not possible for governments to invest the £1,500m envisaged in the Ryder Report with absolutely no regard to the likely return on its money.

That was a large part of the nation's resources and it was unthinkable that it should be wasted on an industry which generated such small profits.

The success of the new Mini project was doubtful, based on such small production lines and introduced so much later than all its competitors.

The model range should be reconsidered because there were good grounds for believing that Leyland was trying to cover too much of the market at once.

Britain was efficient in more specialist products such as components for cars, buses, lorries and quality cars. "How much better off would we be as a nation if the money allocated to Austin Morris had been devoted to making Jaguars and Rovers the rivals that they could be to Mercedes and BMW?"

# Fiat seeks to raise car sales in UK by a third

By Clifford Webb

Fiat is planning to increase by nearly a third car sales in Britain where imported cars are already taking nearly a third of the market.

So attractive is the new single tier Fiat franchise that Mr Egidio Spinelli, managing director of Fiat Motor Co (UK), has told his 360 dealers that new dealers are queuing to replace any "backsliders".

In the first three months of 1977 Fiat sold 18,217 cars, taking 5 per cent of the market. This compares with 10,735 (3 per cent) in the same period last year. If maintained, this could result in the year end forecast of 65,000 cars being surpassed.

The most decisive change made by Fiat was the move to single tier dealer operation begun in January 1976. By cutting out the middle men—distributors (a move now con-

templated by Leyland)—they have increased dealer profits and obtained more control of their selling points.

New car registration details for March released by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders yesterday, emphasize the growing number of continental made cars being imported by Ford, Vauxhall, and Chrysler. They account for 10.6 per cent of the total market, nearly one in four of all imports.

Ford is now second to Datsun as an importer with 7,409 (5.9 per cent) to the Japanese company's 8,001 (6.4 per cent). Largely as a result of increasing shipments from American continental subsidiaries, EEC imports have risen to 31.87 per cent against 27.27 per cent in March last year.

Leyland's dismal performance (27,998, 22.63 per cent) was undoubtedly brought about by the month-long strike.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

# Engineers into the driving seat?

From Mr G. L. E. Metz

Sir, Not so long ago Britain built the finest ships, aeroplanes, locomotives, machine tools, motor cars, motor cycles and electronic equipment in the world. Today many of these basic industries, for all practical purposes, no longer exist.

The electrical engineering industry has not escaped the consequences of these changes. Many firms with proud names, such as Metropolitan Vickers, British Thomson Houston, English Electric, Siemens, GEC (Winton) have lost their identity to become mere industrial divisions of one large firm—and this at a time when many feel bigger is not better.

On the export side, especially so far as the EEC is concerned, things have not turned out as expected. Instead of the balance of trade moving in our favour, it has moved against us. The performance of the engineering industry has not matched its strength, size and ability.

Either engineers have not tried to push their way into the Community market or have not applied their efforts in a way that has commanded success. There can be few alibis. It is just not true to say there has been insufficient investment

when one firm alone has £340m for which it can find no use in its business in the United Kingdom; or that there is insufficient manufacturing equipment and capacity, when many firms have shut down their workshops; or that there are insufficient design and development engineers when many professional engineers walk the streets as unemployed with no hope of practising their profession again.

This surely emphasizes that the cycle of successfully converting raw material into useful goods and services involves something more than just capital and labour. The idea that a mechanic and a chartered accountant can together design and build a power station or a telecommunications complex is absurd. They will get nowhere without the knowledge and experience of the professional engineer who, in this country, is completely ignored in all considerations of policy. Even the Government "think tank" is understood to be considering the future of the electrical engineering industry without a single practising engineer among its members.

In other parts of the world, engineering firms are directed

by engineers who, by their training, think in terms of physical things and measure their success in terms of the goods and services they contribute to society. In the United Kingdom, the industry is controlled largely by accountants, bankers trained to think in terms of money. To them, success is the difference between assets and debts at the end of the year. If the value has gone up, all is well. If it has gone down, the works are closed, the assets are sold, the proceeds are reinvested in activities offering higher profits and the professional and skilled engineers are thrown into the street.

At the end of that road there are no real assets, no industry, no teams of professional and skilled engineers, no one wanting to enter the industry—just a dead end of money. This is precisely the situation towards which engineering is heading. Is it not time that engineers addressed themselves to this problem and studied it as their colleagues in other countries do and stepped into the driving seat before it is too late?

G. L. E. METZ, Chaldon, Surrey, April 7.

# Insurance bodies spurn Bullock

By John Brennan

Associations representing the major life and composite insurance companies have come out against the Bullock Committee's recommendations for worker directors.

In a submission to Mr Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, the British Insurance Association and the Life Offices Association dismiss proposals to introduce employee directors in the form suggested as "seriously detrimental to the efficiency of British industry".

Although the associations believe that the report "can usefully serve as a starting point for constructive discussion about the ways in which employee participation can be further developed..." they feel that trade union-appointed directors would prove counter-productive.

The associations argue that insurance companies "are in effect trustees" for policyholders and so there should be "no erosion of the control and responsibility exercised by directors...".

They add that "any system of employee participation which might impair the efficiency of industrial management and the ability of companies to earn profits would cause the utmost concern to the insurance industry in its position as an investor of policyholders' savings".

The associations feel that implementation of the Bullock proposals would mean "an inevitable loss of important overseas earnings."

# Mr Hattersley's two-day Paris talks will include study of blanket freeze on prices

By Derek Harris

Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, today starts two days of talks with French government leaders on prices and competition policies.

No major decisions are expected from the talks, which are being described as an exchange of views.

But Mr Hattersley is expected to get a detailed briefing on experiences of a blanket price freeze in France. This is what has been called for in Britain by some price unitists, led by Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Mr Hattersley has so far opposed such a measure in Britain, although individual prices for as long as 12 months are proposed in the Government's new price restraint Bill.

Halfway through the three-month price freeze in France, which ended in January, the bankruptcy rate went up more than 20 per cent, even though some exceptions were made under the controls.

Since January there has been tight restraint on prices, with a 7 per cent annual phased maximum imposed. This has been combined with wage controls

and an attack on public sector industry deficits.

The French experience of this phase of economic restraint, which could have lessons for Britain's management of its phase three policies, will be explained by M Robert Boulin, economic and finance minister, and M Claude Villain, director general for competition and prices at the Ministry of Finance.

Mr Hattersley will also meet Mme Christiane Scrivener, who is the minister responsible for consumer affairs, as well as industrial and trade union leaders.

## In brief

# Parolle wins £6.8m order for Qatar

A £6.8m order for Parolle, project engineering subsidiary of the Ras Abu Firas Group, has been awarded to the value of work which the company is handling in connection with a power and water project in the state of Qatar in the Gulf.

The contract, for electrical equipment for the Ras Abu Firas power and water station, has been received from Kraftwerk Union of Germany, which is supplying the gas turbines and acting as main contractor to the Qatar Ministry of Electricity and Water. Ewbank and Partners of Brighton are acting as consultants for the complete project.

# Lunatic taxes that could breed rackets

From Mr A. G. Elliot

Sir, The proposed tax saving for people spending 30 days overseas is a further example of an unfair tax thought out by, doubtless, well-meaning politicians, civil servants who lack understanding.

It will cause rackets—some businessmen will find ways of being abroad extra weeks or months to secure the immense savings in tax. Remember what happened when the Socialists made it illegal to charge business lunches as expenses? Today some companies have set up directors' dining rooms, plus chefs, and the cost to the country must be 10 or 20 times more. I shall never forget the fight I put up to stop Robert Kennedy's extravagant training levies, which are still going on.

One of my friends has spent the bulk of his life and capital inventing a food machine which is miles ahead of anything in the world and may bring in millions of pounds in export earnings.

I arranged for a printing machine to be made in Britain, which prints directly onto

thick materials, and is the first of its kind in the world. Each machine costs thousands and I am told that many export orders have been received.

Last week a book I wrote called *Business Letters* was bought by the Japanese to be translated into their language, and an advance payment running into hundreds of pounds made against royalties.

As one who has travelled much of the world, I can assure you that many people at home work infinitely harder than some export salesmen to invent or manufacture parts for goods sold abroad.

So once again we have a most unfair tax which could not have arisen if the people who arranged the Budget knew what they were doing—never mind what the CBI say, like the trade unions they are only out for themselves and I am quite sure that not all the members of the CBI are happy with these lunatic taxes.

ANDREW G. ELLIOT, Elliot Right Way Books, Kingswood Buildings, Lower Kingswood, Tadworth, Surrey.

# Confusing two aspects of the ACAS role

From Mr J. E. Mortimer

Sir, In his letter about ACAS in your issue of April 6 Mr Leigh-Levis: confused two issues: our impartiality in industrial disputes and our support for the extension of collective bargaining.

On the first issue, it is of help to employers and unions that independent conciliation is available in industrial disputes. Conciliation does not provide a solution to all problems but it frequently helps. ACAS receives nearly 300 requests for conciliation assistance each month. The requests have increased substantially since ACAS came into existence.

On the second issue, ACAS has a statutory obligation to encourage the extension of collective bargaining. This does not mean that we seek to impose it on people who do not want it. But it does mean that we seek to promote it when it can be shown, by inquiry, that the wishes of significant numbers or groups of workers are in favour of collective bargaining.

In our inquiries in each particular case we consult all who have an interest in the outcome and we ascertain the opinions of workers. We also take account of established negotiating arrangements with independent trade unions and weigh the evidence about groups with common interests, whether by occupation or by workplace.

Mr Leigh-Levis makes assertions as to how ACAS will interpret the information it receives in an inquiry in which he is interested. His assertions are conjecture. It is the Council of ACAS which makes recommendations on recognition references and the Council includes employers, trade unionists and independent members. The Council has neither yet received nor considered the results of the inquiry in which Mr Leigh-Levis is interested.

Yours faithfully, J. E. MORTIMER, Chairman, Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, Cleland House, Page Street, London, SW1P 4ND.

# 10 pc rise in aluminium demand forecast

Aluminium shipments this year should increase by about 10 per cent if the United States and world economies grow as expected, Mr Cornell Maier, president and chief executive of Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation, has forecast.

"This strength in demand will help to bring the better price realizations which are necessary before adequate profit margins can be achieved," he added.

Mr Maier was commenting on

figures for the first quarter of 1977 showing Kaiser's total aluminium shipments at 221,000 tonnes, a 12 per cent up on the first quarter of 1976 and 20 per cent up on the fourth quarter. Some of the rise may have been due to buying in anticipation of expected higher prices and forthcoming labour negotiations, he said.

Primary aluminium stocks of non-Communist countries continued to hold steady at 2.4 million tonnes at the end of

February, the same level as the month before and at the end of last July.

Figures from the International Primary Aluminium Institute in London show that stocks of all types of aluminium were also steady at 4.2 million tonnes, the same levels as at the end of January and last July. There was a peak of just under five million tonnes in August, 1975.

# 20 pc increase in spending on advertising

By Ronald Emiler

Advertising expenditure rose by more than 20 per cent last year to £1.15bn, according to Mr John Treussart, outgoing president of the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising.

At yesterday's annual general meeting in London he said that the outturn was better than expected.

Mr Treussart, group chairman of J. Walter Thompson, said that the fall in agency employment during the past 10 years had been halted and had now stabilized at about 13,000. However, he foresaw no return to the level of 20,000 employees which the industry had in the mid-1960s.

Mr Rodney Millard, chairman of Seward, Baker Advertising, the newly elected president, said that last year expenditure by advertisers was up 9 per cent in real terms.

# BP and Wimpey join in offshore rig venture

Formation of a new joint offshore rig maintenance and servicing company was announced yesterday by British Petroleum and George Wimpey and Co. The new concern, Offshore Maintenance and Inspection Services Company, will offer a world-wide service for repair, maintenance and inspection of offshore oil and gas platforms, and operate from offices in London and Aberdeen.

# Cooking up memories of a vanished way of life

From Mrs A. J. Boase

Sir, I was delighted to read that A. M. Gleeson, like myself, is the proud owner of a copy of the *Kenya Settlers' Cookery Book*, which was the mainstay and prop of East African memsahibs during the 1930s and 1940s. Even to this day—and in England—it still has its uses, and at all times those well-thumbed pages conjure up nostalgic memories of a vanished way of life.

Although most of us used oil-stoves on our back-verandahs, when making special cakes or puddings, the bulk of the cooking was done by the cook—duly instructed as per that invaluable cookery book—in kitchens situated at some distance from the house. Therein minor miracles were performed with the aid of a baleful-looking little Dover stove which perched incongruously on cabriolet legs and had an insatiable appetite for firewood.

The cook and his "toto" worked in a haze of smoke, for

memsahibs waged a losing battle in an effort to get wood cut into short lengths that could be shut into the firebox; somehow the food was never tainted with smoke, and was almost invariably cooked to perfection.

How the elaborate meals of that era were produced by our servants with the most rudimentary facilities was amazing enough, but even more so was the fact that we took their achievements entirely for granted!

The *Kenya Settlers' Cookery Book* is already a period piece, and it is rapidly becoming a collector's item! In 1970 I endeavoured to purchase a copy for a daughter-in-law in Nairobi, but my efforts were inhibited from the outset for "settler" had already become a dirty word.

Yours sincerely, ALICE BOASE, Kilworth, Maresfield, Uckfield, Sussex.

# JOHN I. JACOBS & COMPANY LIMITED

The Annual General Meeting of John I. Jacobs & Company Limited will be held on 6th May in London. The following is an extract from the circulated statement of the Chairman, Mr J. H. Jacobs:

## Property Acquisition

In a quiet year for us compared to the turbulence of 1975, the highlight was certainly the purchase in October of our newly constructed freehold office building. Such a move has been a special objective of mine for many years and when the opportunity of buying 19, Great Winchester Street came along, having taken professional advice both with regard to the value and the structural aspects of the property, we finalised a deal and expect to move into our new offices within a few weeks, in mid-May. In so doing we have achieved a number of things. We have opted out of likely rent increases in this part of the City, we have put money, which constantly depreciates, into a tangible asset which is more than likely to appreciate and, above all, we shall have our own front door and self-contained offices. I am sure this will be a tremendous morale booster inspiring us all to even greater efforts in our daily tasks than heretofore, this in turn should result in more business and extra profits.

## Changed Pattern of Trading

It is perhaps sad that after so very many years as small, but we believe successful shipowners, we have felt compelled to bow to the realisation that to run tramp ships carrying either wet or dry cargoes, under at any rate the British flag, can now only be profitable in good freight markets. Modern running costs, of which wages and repairs are by far the highest factors, have in my opinion priced us out of these markets in anything but boom time conditions. With the present heavy surplus of ships in both tramp freight markets, it looks to be some long time yet before the type of vessel we have always operated on an opportunistic basis, can again make sensible profits. We have therefore thought it wise to come out of ship management for the time being and I am extremely pleased to be able to report that since the year end our remaining managed vessel *Hollywood*, which had been laid up since the end of her time charter in November, has been sold for a satisfactory figure. We must continue to diligently seek fresh outlets for the resources we now have at our command. After a reasonable period of time, however, if no new ventures with good chances of profits present themselves, then I think it would be appropriate for an almost entirely trading company, without the requirement for large sums of capital, to earnestly consider in what way the cash resources that it is holding can best be used to benefit its stockholders. Maybe a reduction in capital would serve the purpose best, we shall have to see when the time comes, which I suggest will be at the end of this year or during the first half of next, by which time we may well have been able to take the maximum benefit from some of the short dated government securities which we are presently holding.

## Company Well Placed for any Market Upturn

Our broking business is continuing as usual. Our hardworking and expert staff never let up and considering how poor markets have remained, I am not dissatisfied with their results. This seems to be the moment to once again register on your behalf my thanks to all our people in whatever capacity they serve our company for

yet another wholehearted year of application and good work. A real recovery in either the tanker or the dry cargo market still looks to be some long way off but when the tide does eventually turn, we are as well placed as any of our competitors to render the extra services which will be required and so I can, with confidence, say our future seems well assured.

## General

Perhaps I may here be allowed a word or two on more general affairs. I have mentioned earlier how we have now avoided the probability of increasing rents in the City. We cannot, however, opt out of the imposition of ever-increasing rates. This is so in any case but if the G.I.C. is ever allowed to take over the City Corporation which has served the square mile so well for so very many years it would be a bad day for us and indeed for any organisation trying to carry on a profitable business within the City. Costs of operating here through the rate burden would undoubtedly spiral, inefficiency would proliferate and many firms would either have to move out of the City or worse still close down. Maybe that is what the extremists who wish to change the present system really have in mind. May I here and now register my strongest opposition to any suggestion of the City Corporation being taken over by the G.I.C., or indeed anyone else.

As I have said before I am convinced that, among other evils, our crazy taxation system is at the root of many of our troubles. In a sane society taxation would be kept to an absolute minimum for running the necessary affairs of the State and would be heavily based upon the spending not the earning end of individuals' incomes. Thus those who save and invest would be encouraged and those who spend would be taxed. As a snail example of what I mean, I suggest that for instance, as in some other countries, motorways might be toll roads, ensuring that those who use them would pay for them. In such a system people could elect whether or not to spend and incur taxes or to save and avoid them. This would be working with, rather than as at present against, human nature and no longer would so many hours of time and so much brainpower be devoted to thinking of ways of avoiding paying our present income and other taxes and of ways to promote all manner of perquisites to the same end. There would, of course, have to be provision to help the elderly and really needy to pay the heavier prices that extra taxation on sales would bring about but such proper assistance should surely not be beyond the wit of man to provide. People are always being called upon to save and invest, surely there is an absurdity in this when, as I write, up to 98% tax is levied on any dividends that may be paid and if, through good fortune, on selling a gain is made, then 30% gains tax is called for on top of the insidious toll presently already being exacted from any investment by double figure inflation. Aside from these there is, of course, corporation tax to be provided before the question of dividends arises at all. Not very good incentives to risk one's savings I should say.

To finish, as usual, with a word about our prospects in the current year, let me just say that I shall be most disappointed if we are unable to again recommend a somewhat higher dividend when the results for 1977 are known.

# Akzo nv registered office at Arnhem

The annual general meeting of stockholders will be held on Thursday, 5th May, 1977 at 10.30 a.m. at the RAI Congress Center, Europaplein, Amsterdam. Facilities for simultaneous translation into English are available.

## Agenda

- 1 Opening
- 2 Report of the board of management for the financial year 1976
- 3 Approval of the balance sheet and statement of income, with notes; consideration of proposal to pass the dividend
- 4 Determination of the number of members of the supervisory council; appointment of members of the supervisory council
- 5 Determination of the number of members of the board of management; appointment of a member of the board of management
- 6 Annual decision concerning issues as required by the London Stock Exchange
- 7 Any other business

\* Annually recurring agenda item in re compliance with the requirements of the London Stock Exchange concerning the listing of Akzo shares on that stock exchange.

The agenda, the signed annual financial statements, as well as a list of personal data on the nominees for the supervisory council are available for inspection by stockholders at the Company's office, 82, Jussellaan, Arnhem. These and through the undersigned banks stockholders may obtain free copies of the aforesaid documents.

Stockholders who wish to attend the meeting should deposit their shares in order to establish their identity not later than Friday, 28th April, 1977 for a period of seven days at the Company's office at Arnhem, 82, Jussellaan and with the following banks:

In the Netherlands with Amsterdam: Rotterdam Bank N.V., Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Bank Mees & Hope N.V., Nederlandse Credietbank N.V. and Pilsen, Helderling & Pilsen N.V. in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague and Arnhem, in so far as said banks have offices in these towns;

In the Federal Republic of Germany and in West Berlin with Deutsche Bank AG, Berliner Disconto Bank AG, Bank für Handel und Industrie AG, Berliner Handels- und Bank AG, Dresdner Bank AG, Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie. and Saarländische Kreditbank AG in Frankfurt a. Main, West Berlin, Düsseldorf, Cologne, Hamburg, Saarbrücken and Wuppertal;

In Belgium with Generale Bankmaatschappij N.V., Bank van België en de Nederlanden België N.V. and Kredietbank N.V. in Brussels and Antwerp;

In Luxembourg with Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. in Luxembourg;

In the United Kingdom with Barclays Bank Limited, 54, Lombard Street, London EC3P 3AH;

In France with Lazard Frères & Cie., Banque de l'Indochine et de l'Extrême Orient, Banque de Paris et Crédit Lyonnais in Paris; in Austria with Creditanstalt-Bankverein in Vienna;

In Switzerland with Swiss Credit Bank, Swiss Bank Corporation, Union Bank of Switzerland in Zürich and Basel and their branches, and also with Pictet & Cie. in Geneva;

In the United States of America with The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A. in New York, N.Y.

Copies of the annual report will also be available for collection by stockholders during the period up to 5th May, 1977 at N.M. Rothschild and Sons Ltd., New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, London EC4P 4DU.

The Supervisory Council

Arnhem, 14th April, 1977











## PRELIMINARY STATEMENT FOR 1976

# Dreamland

Europe's largest Manufacturer of Electric Blankets

£000's	Year ended 31st December	1976	1975
Turnover		5,281	5,443
Trading Profit		336	698
Less: Interest charges and Royalties received net		(82)	(12)
Reorganisation Costs		—	(171)
Profit before Tax		254	615
Profit after Tax		200	337

- Final Dividend** — Recommended final dividend of 1.525p per share, making a total of 2.275p per share for the year, the maximum allowable.
- Taxation** — Profit after tax again takes account of the lower taxation charge resulting from the pre-acquisition losses brought forward in the accounts of a subsidiary leaving £567,000 unabsorbed.
- Trading Pattern** — A general policy of destocking on the part of our wholesale customers prevailed throughout. The effect was to curtail severely our electric blanket sales for the year as a whole, although purchases by the public were extremely high. Stock-holdings by the trade were thus reduced to an all-time low by the year end and as a direct result we experienced a dramatic upsurge in sales in the first quarter of 1977, in order to satisfy the normal end of season consumer demand.
- Alarmline** — Our Alarmline fire detection systems were consistently promoted during the year and a network of carefully selected selling agents was established throughout Europe. These systems have been fully accepted by the Central Electricity Generating Board and we have now gained contracts for their installation in the Board's proposed new power stations.
- Prospects** — This coupled with the fact that the general public purchased considerably more of our electric blankets during 1976 than ever before confirms our belief that our products will continue in healthy demand in the future and provided there is no further deterioration in the economy the Directors are confident that the present profit level will be considerably increased in 1977.

Dreamland Electrical Appliances Limited, Hythe, Southampton, SO4 6YE.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

### Stock markets

# Gilts cycle on ebb as equities shine again

For the second day running equities outshone gilts as small but persistent buying sent share prices sharply ahead.

The strength of Wall Street was the only positive influence but dealers said that with jobbers short of stock most rises were out of all proportion to the amount of business done.

With no selling to counterbalance this light demand, the FT Index closed 9.9 ahead at 417.8, a little below the best but the strongest daily performance for a month. There is also

three-eighths to close at around their overnight levels. At the shorter end of the range, early gains of up to half a point were clipped back and by the end most stocks stood between one-quarter and three-eighths better.

Among the "blue chips", there were double-figure gains from Glaxo 10p to 47p and Fisons 12p to 34p. Also favoured were ICI 35p, Courtalds 12p and Beecham 43p, all up 6p, while the strength of Wall Street helped Unilever to an 8p gain at 462p.

Results brought some interest to the engineering sector. Figures above market expectations helped Baxley & Wilcox to rise 2p to 86p, and 2p to 180p and Blackwood Hodge 7p to 53p. Bullish figures from motor component maker Wilmot-Breeden did not reflect in the price which held steadily at 71p, but reassuring words on its order position helped Westland to regain 1p of the previous day's loss for a close of 56p.

Glyved held steady at 104p after its statement, while among the majors Hawker Siddeley jumped 8p to 58p and GEC ended at 300p ex-rights. The new second most active share of the day, gained 2p to 30p premium.

Interest in the stores sector centred on Freemans, the mail order house, which soared 16p to 210p after news that G&S had acquired a near-10 per cent stake. The latter's "A" gained 6p to 219p, an active Boots closed 6p higher at 151p, Burton "A" put on 4p to 74p on enfranchisement hopes and British Home closed a full 3p to the good at 191p.

Three to benefit from comment were Lex Service 3p to 55p, Booker McConnell 3p to 160p and HP Bulmer 6p to 124p. Elsewhere in the drinks

sector, A. Bell gained 2p to 205p after the General Accident stake.

Speculative demand was evident for Gallenamp "A", up 16p to 292p, United Scientific 8p to 194p and textile group Lee Cooper which gained 14p to 90p.

After completion of the Terry sale, THF climbed 4p to 136p in the hotel sector, where Rowton was a strong 88p, up 6p, and Adda International held firm at 184p after its deal.

Over in electricals, featured issues included Rayrolle Parsons, up 7p to 165p after order news and in front of figures, MK Electric, better by 7p to 135p on fresh bid talk, Thoma "A" which soared 10p to 265p, GEC 5p to 174p and ICL 4p to 189p.

With the prospect of price rises in the near future, cement shares like AP Cement 6p to 178p, Tunnel 6p to 164p and Rugby 3p to 57p all advanced strongly.

The shipping pitch had a

number of speculative issues in a thin market, notably Hunting Gibson up 14p to 178p, Common Brothers 19p to 209p and Stag Line 13p to 173p. Among the sector leaders, British & Commonwealth gained 7p to 263p, but Ocean Transport, down 7p to 249p, stayed strangely subdued after its recent good figures and rose just 2p to 146p.

With the metal price in good form, gold shares had a strong session. Anglo-American Gold ended 87p higher at £15.12, there were gains of 75p from Randfontein at £22.25 and President Brand at £29.25, while both West Driefontein £17 and Vaul Reef £11.25 were better by 50p. Also ahead was FS Geduld which ended 62p to the good at £10.75.

In the financial sector, merchant banks responded to some favourable comment, notably Guinness Peat, up 7p to 172p, Hambros 3p to 160p and Keyser Ullmann 3p to 26p. The

clearers were also ahead with 4p rises from Barclays at 255p, Midland at 282p, National Westminster at 232p and Lloyds at 212p.

Insurances were led ahead by Royal with a rise of 8p to 316p, while Guardian Royal Exchange added a penny less at 193p and there were 6p rises from

Dealers are looking for profits from European Ferries, due to report soon, of up to £9m, against £5.2m. Traffic reports from both Dover and Felixstowe are encouraging and the east coast port will be included for the first time. Vague takeover talk still surrounds the shares which rose 21p to 701p.

Phoenix at 206p and Sun Alliance at 423p.

In properties, Peachey went ahead 4p to 36p on talk that once the boardroom troubles are out of the way a bid may be in the offing. Bridgewater slumped 15p to 248p after turning down terms but Great Portland finished 6p up at 212p and Land Securities rose 4p to 160p.

Figures, new and recent, were good for rises in L. J. Bewst 2p to 50p and Cosalt, where second thoughts brought a jump of 6p to 62p. S. Jerome was at a firm 48p.

Equity turnover on April 12 was £33.34m (11,040 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, GKN new, BP, BAT, D&G, Marks & Spencer, Shell, Boots, Trafalgar House, National Westminster, Distillers, Barclays Bank, BAT Ind, Thoma "A", GKN, GMB, Freemans, Babcock, Peachey, RTZ, Comstock, United Scientific, Lee Cooper and Rayrolle Parsons.

### Latest dividends

Company	Ord	Year	Div	Prev
(and par value)	div	ago	date	total
Adwest Gp (25p) Int	2.5	2.2	3/6	6.94
Babcock & Wilcox (25p) Fin	1.05†	1.43	2/6	2.38
Blackwood Hodge (25p)	2.15	1.65	17/12	2.99
Henry Boot (50p) Fin	5.72	5.0	19/5	8.22
Burnside Int (50p) Int	0.5	0.45	—	0.91
Horace Cox (50p) Fin	0.39	0.38*	1/6	0.59
L. J. Dewhurst (10p) Fin	1.38	1.36	13/6	2.10
Dowling & Mills (5p) Int	0.49	0.45	25/5	0.96
Dreamland Elec (10p) Fin	1.52	1.36	—	2.27
Farm Feed (25p) Fin	2.52	2.32	—	3.57
E. Rogers (25p) Fin	2.71	2.69	27/5	4.06
Anthony Gibbs (25p)	1.25	1.13	—	1.96
Glynwed (25p) Fin	4.97	4.3	1/7	7.42
S. Jerome (25p) Fin	6.0	5.27*	31/5	6.75
Lia & Procter (50p) Fin	6.0	5.21	4/6	7.68
Modern Engineers (25p) Fin	2.14	2.04	30/5	2.94
A. G. Stanley (5p) S Int	3.2	2.75	18/5	4.74
Watts, Blake (25p) Fin	1.1	1.06	10/6	2.1
Wilmot-Breeden (25p) Fin	1.75	1.8	1/7	2.76

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.54. \* Adjusted for scrip issue. † On increased capital. ‡ Third and final payment is possible.

### Business appointments

## De La Rue has new chief executive

Mr Peter Orchard has become chief executive of the De La Rue Company in succession to Sir Arthur Norman, who remains on the board as non-executive chairman.

Mr H. C. Harrison is to be chairman and chief executive of Simon Engineering on the retirement of Mr E. Brock, the present chairman, on June 30.

Mr R. H. Brayton has been made deputy chairman of the Alliance Building Society.

Mr P. R. Douglas, general manager of Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance.

Mr R. J. Kimmins, financial controller of Standard Chartered Bank, has become a senior general manager.

Mr C. Hore, planning controller of Fisons Fertilizer division, joins the divisional board from May 1 as planning director.

Mr Michaela Costa, Mr Brian Fitter and Mr John Croxford, have gone on to the board of Empire Catering.

Mr Rodney Millard, chairman of Savill & Baker Advertising, has been elected president of the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising.

He succeeds Mr John Trevelyan, chairman of the J. Walter Thompson Group.

Mr H. C. Harrison, who is to become the new chairman and chief executive of Simon Engineering in June.

Mr James Derriman, secretary of Charles Barker ABH International, is the new president of CEDAN, the federation which links the national professional bodies for public relations in 13 countries in Europe.

Mr M. B. Hofmayr has become a director of Nedanga Consolidated Copper Mines with Mr K. E. Nkwabulo as his alternate.

Mr N. G. Whitaker, managing director of RRI Agriculture (North West), has been made managing director of Rawlings James and Phillips.

Mr A. W. Jones, managing director of Brooks Savill, succeeds Mr Whitaker and Mr A. F. Nicholls becomes the Brooks Savill managing director.

Mr Graham Morgan, managing director of The Wigley Company, has been elected vice-president (sale of the parent company) in the United States.

Now that the offers by Oct-va der Grinzer Finance for Gerald Holdings have been accepted, Mr A. J. Barrett, Mr J. R. Gillum, Mr J. Jackson and Sir Cyril Pitts have resigned from the board of Gerald.

Mr J. J. Kaptein, president of Oct-va der Grinzer Finance, has been elected chairman and Dr Pennington deputy chairman and managing director of Gerald.

The board of Oct-va der Grinzer Finance now comprises Mr Kaptein, Dr Pennington, Mr Chr. O. van der Grinten, Mr Barrett and Mr Jackson.

Mr D. L. Juvling has been elected a vice-president of Wells Fargo Bank and appointed a deputy managing director of Wells Fargo Ltd.

Mr Allan Robertson and Mr Don Fraser join the board of NCR.

Mr J. B. Henderson, Mr J. D. McDaniel and Mr O. A. Stratton have been appointed additional directors of Reed and Smith Holdings.

Mr Frederick B. Rossiter has been made managing director of Dean Witter International. He succeeds Mr Calvin P. Gaddis, who is returning to the United States.

Mr David Hudson has joined the board of Blandini (Wrought & Engineering Products).

Mr Hugh Dundas, chairman of Rediffon, has been appointed managing director of Rediffon Telecommunications. The outgoing chairman, Mr J. R. Brinkley, who is managing director of Rediffon, is to devote more of his time to Rediffon Computers.

# GALLAHER 1976

## Statement by the Chairman, Mr Hume Stewart-Moore



Mr. H. H. Stewart-Moore Chairman Gallaher Ltd.

### Tobacco - Overseas

In the Netherlands, NIEMEYER'S ROXY DUAL FILTER continued to dominate the low tar cigarette market and, while the total market declined, NIEMEYER'S pipe and hand rolling tobaccos maintained their domestic sales levels and SAMSON is proving an increasingly popular brand in other E.E.C. markets.

The RITMEESTER cigar business had another successful year with record sales and results, and the high level of exports continues to be maintained.

In the Irish Republic, GALLAHER (DUBLIN) has to be specially commended for an excellent all-round performance during a year that produced record sales and profits.

I am particularly glad to be able to report that exports of cigarettes, cigars and tobaccos again showed an increase on the previous year, with SILK CUT King Size and International Size outstanding.

### Engineering

Overall, the performance of our engineering businesses showed a down turn on last year with no real growth in sales and a decline in profits. Demand remained depressed for the greater part of the year although at the end of 1976 some improvement in orders was evident. Our engineering companies continue to take active steps to develop their overseas markets and they now have well-established interests in Australasia, Continental Europe, Africa and North America.

### Optical

In the U.K. the higher profit level achieved by our optical companies in 1975 was maintained. In the overseas optical companies substantial progress was made and our rapid expansion in Italy continued, with 63 branches now operating. In the Netherlands improved profitability was achieved.

### Distribution

Our Cash & Carry businesses and the FORBUYS chain of confectionery, tobacco and newsagents shops all experienced difficult trading conditions with keen competition and pressure on margins. The WARRINER & MASON Cash & Carry depots suffered severely during the first 6 months but made a good recovery towards the end of the year. The TOBACCO SALES depots in Northern Ireland, however, once more improved on their previous good results.

The FORBUYS chain again increased their profits. They now number 387 branches, a net increase of 14 over the previous year.

### People

I must again express my sincere thanks to all our managements and staff, both at home and overseas. To them we owe our hard-won progress in 1976 and to them we must look again in the current year. It shows no sign of being any easier than its predecessor. Whilst all our people are subjected to the current vicious levels of personal taxation, our managers in particular have suffered a quite disproportionate fall in real income and I can only hope that the vague promises made by Government spokesmen will now be backed by positive action.

There is no doubt that there is going to be a great deal of public discussion on the subject of the Bullock Report. As far as possible it will be my intention to ensure that public argument does not damage the goodwill and understanding that already exists and that has been built up over the years amongst all of us working in the Group. My colleagues and I believe that our policy of increasing the information available at all levels will lead naturally to increasing harmony and involvement. On the question of the appointment of Directors, it is my view that the most important consideration is that all members of a Board should have as their main objective the prosperity of their Company, and that they should be able to work as a team to this end.

### Outlook

The success of our Group remains very much dependent on the success of the domestic tobacco business, and at the beginning of February we announced details of our plans to invest £12m. in our U.K. tobacco factories over the next three to four years. This will ensure that we have both the competitive cost structure and the manufacturing capacity to grasp marketing opportunities at home and to build on our encouraging cigarette and tobacco sales overseas. At the same time we shall continue to support our other businesses, in particular the engineering companies which, although having had a disappointing year, could make a considerable contribution to a long-term advance in Group profits. But our success and, indeed, the success of business as a whole in the United Kingdom is currently subject to many imponderables, not the least of which are inflation and Government controls, particularly on prices and incomes. As far as the latter are concerned we can only continue to look for some tangible signs of a real understanding of the vital need for incentives and profitability in private industry.

### SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

	£000s			
	Sales		Profit	
	1976	1975	1976	1975
Tobacco-Domestic	768,900	654,300	29,500	28,700
-Overseas	143,300	88,800	6,400	2,900
Engineering	47,200	44,100	3,600	5,700
Optical and associated activities	27,900	24,100	4,700	4,300
Distribution	143,800	121,100	2,600	2,600
	1,131,100	932,400	46,800	44,200

### Trading Results

Group sales for the year were up by 21.3% trading profit before interest by 5.8% and trading profit after interest by 11.6%. From these figures the broad pattern of our 1976 trading can be seen. While net profits were higher than last year, inflation and increases in tobacco taxation accounted for the major part of our increased turnover. Continued pressure on margins, however, led to the substantially lower percentage increase in trading profits.

There was again an overall increase in the level of profit contribution from businesses acquired and developed in recent years, but the contribution from our domestic tobacco business improved only marginally and, in fact, declined in real terms against the background of a national inflation level of some 15%. The need remains for further economies and higher sales in all parts of the Group, particularly in the domestic tobacco business, which accounts for the major part of our turnover and profit.

### SUMMARY OF RESULTS 1976

Group Sales	£1,131,100,000
Profit before Tax	£41,100,000
Tax	£20,800,000
Ordinary Dividends	£1,500,000
Profit retained	£17,800,000
Net Assets	£266,400,000

### Tobacco - Domestic

Unit sales of our cigarette brands increased by some 2% in a market which was extremely competitive and which was itself virtually static. Sales of BENSON & HEDGES SPECIAL FILTER, the King Size leader, again showed a very significant increase and our SILK CUT brand continued to dominate the low tar sector of the market.

Although the pipe tobacco market declined marginally our own sales increased by 4% and our leading brands, BENSON & HEDGES MELLOW VIRGINIA and CONDOR, the market leader, both increased their market share.

Sales of British manufactured cigars declined while those of imported brands improved. This produced a small decrease in the total market but our own sales increased, again with HAMLET maintaining its strong position and BENSON & HEDGES SPECIAL PANATELLAS and SENATOR both doing well.

## THE ALLIANCE TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

The following is the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. David F. McCurrach, circulated with the Annual Report for the year ended 31st January 1977.

### RESULTS

Our earnings, at 6.66p, are up by 19.4%. The increase in Gross Income is no less than £1m. and only a small part of that, £148,000, comes from Gilt Edged and Deposits. Very good rises in dividend rates from many of our U.K. equities, with a modest addition from holdings increased by £5m. during the year, have produced an extra £818,000, while higher U.S. dividend rates have been compounded by the fall in sterling to produce an extra £246,000. The dollar sterling factor accounts for the improvement over our mid-year forecast of 6.50p. Your Directors have, in the light of these good results and the sources of the increase, recommended a final dividend of 4.75p making a total of 6.35p against 5.35p. In order to reduce disparity between interim and final dividends it is the Directors' intention to raise the interim dividend for 1977/78 from 1.6p to 2.2p.

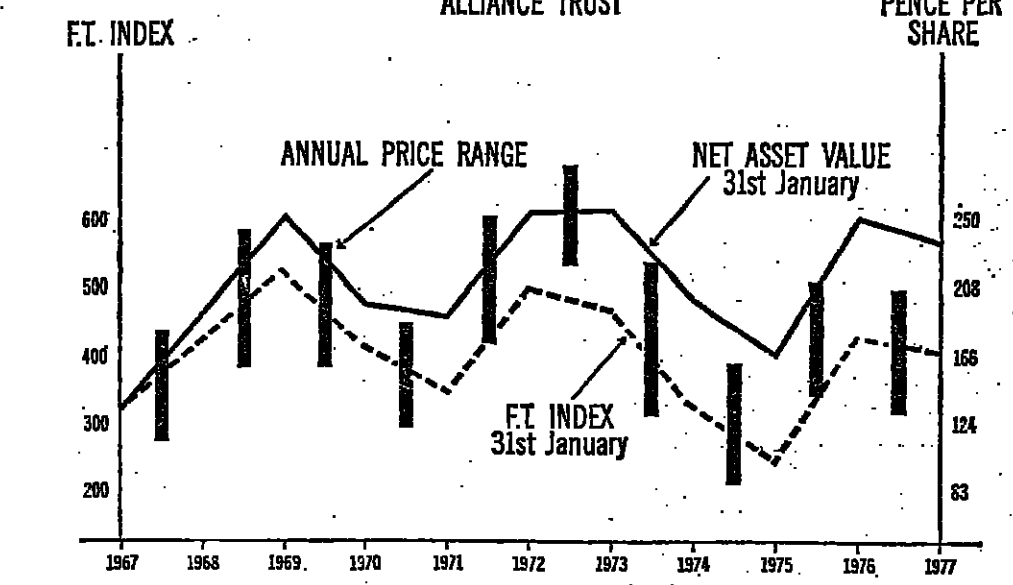
Although the accounts show nearly a quarter of our Gross Income coming from Gilts and Deposits, the extra tax payable on unfranked income means that the net proportion is much smaller and that an investment of these fixed interest funds in U.K. equities need not mean any substantial loss in net earnings.

### VALUATION

Over our year our net asset value per unit fell by 6%, the F.T.A. All Share Index fell by 3.5% and the U.S. Standard & Poors 500 Share Index adjusted for currency premium fell by 7.9%. Our year end coincided with a flat spot in all markets, not least the currency premium which over the year fell from 67% to 29%. The sterling value of our holdings, of course, fell by much less since the premium fall was offset by the decline in the official sterling rate: the combined effect of premium and exchange rate was a fall of 9% in sterling values. This has the very satisfactory compensation of roughly halving the premium content of our valuation from £24.2m. (17.7% of the total) to £11.57m. (9%).

My recent retirement from management and my tenure Chairman's Statement may excuse a little retrospection over a remarkable decade in which the work in which we do our job has been turned almost upside down. In the range of domestic affairs, starting with the abolition of full relief for overseas tax we have seen two completely new tax systems and a growing burden of Corporation Tax, a temporary ceiling on overseas investment, a drastic broadening of the premium currency system, a comprehensive Capital Gains Tax, the concoction of the currency premium surrender system, the introduction in banking of the system of Competition and Credit Control and, for almost the whole decade either dividend limitation or a total freeze. In the wider world there were two sterling devaluations followed by a final "float", two major dollar crises, two major world stock market slumps, the collapse of the Bretton Woods monetary system, the temporary resurrection of gold, the driving out of Keynesian demand management by the monetarists, and the greatest world inflation in modern history followed by the worst recession since the 1930's. Against that background there may be some merit in our own record as shown in the following Table and Chart. Not only do we show an unbroken record of increases in our regular rate of dividend far ahead of the Indices but a rise in our net asset value ahead of both, and even in the price of our own shares well ahead of F.T. Industrials despite a rise in the discount in our share price against asset values from 11% to 23%.

Percentage Increases 31st January 1967 to 31st January 1977			
Alliance	Net Assets	Values	Dividends
F.T.A. All-Share	76.5	105.7	105.7
Alliance	73.8	79.9	79.9
F.T. Industrials	51.9	—	—
	22.8	19.3	19.3



This has been made possible only by major policy changes on a scale and with a frequency and flexibility never before contemplated or even thought proper for conventional investment trusts. We have also considered, and rejected, a host of schemes or devices - offshore funds or overseas subsidiaries, convertible issues or "split" equity capital and the like. And we have many times, even before the Bank of England permitted it, considered foreign currency borrowing and as often rejected it either on grounds of interest terms or stock market prospects, although we have an open mind on future possibilities. Our broad policy has continued to be the pursuit of both income and capital growth, neither ever wholly surrendered to the other. Inevitably this prevents dramatic short-term successes, but (1) it has protected us against the extremes of the major downward cycles (or worse had it happened) and (2) it has produced a balanced growth on both fronts well ahead of averages, outstandingly dividend growth 86.4% better than F.T. Industrials.

### PROSPECTS

The future seems as confused as the past. The short term at home must depend upon a Phase 3 settlement, but it could well be that even without it, if the monetarists are right, the tight rein imposed by the I.M.F. Loan conditions could, after an excruciating wrench, create the very climate for the structural changes which the country so sorely needs, changes in central government and industry and even in some of our political attitudes and institutions. There is indeed a danger that the effects of North Sea oil may be so benevolent as to deflect us from these changes but even that would permit a more cheerful short term view of home prospects. At the same time one does not forget either the hesitant state of world trade, so vital to our recovery, or the strains on international currencies imposed both by yawning balance of payments gaps and by huge mountains of unstable debt. The risks are great but the potential of the U.K. stock market is probably as great as anywhere else. Our U.K. equity proportion at 49.4% is higher than of recent years but we still hold 40.8% overseas.

4th March 1977.



## FINANCIAL NEWS

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## Paper and packaging save DRG but business bad elsewhere

By John Brennan

The Dickinson Robinson Group matched its forecast of sustained profits in 1976 despite a dismal first half performance.

A marked recovery in demand for DRG's paper and packaging products in this country during the first months of the year helped the group recover all the first half's 45 per cent profits shortfall.

So pre-tax profits rose slightly to £19.8m on sales a fifth higher at £382m.

Although the home market for packaging improved, trading conditions for DRG's stationery and fine paper products at home and abroad remained depressed throughout 1976.

The Australian business stayed in the red, although remedial action reduced the loss, and the Canadian and South African companies continued to suffer from local economic recessions.

Three months into the current year DRG reports that sales and profit momentum at home has been maintained, but the overseas companies continue to be a problem.

Currency exchange profits of £3.4m are treated as capital items by DRG. So overseas trading profits of £6.1m against £6.8m last year reflected the true scale of the slide in profitability.

At home profits of the Royal Sovereign Group, acquired last

July for £3.7m, have been consolidated for the full year. But the impact of the additional earnings in 1976 was "not significant".

Exchange rate adjustments inflated the increased working capital requirements in the year by £4.1m. But the remaining £14.4m increase related in part to the sharp rise in home demand in the last half and the effects of incorporating Royal Sovereign into the group.

Dividends have been increased by the maximum permissible to 9.5p per share gross, 1.7 times covered by net earnings. At 11p, unchanged on the results, the shares now yield 8.3 per cent on an historic price earnings ratio of just under 11.

## Philips Lamp looks to 9pc sales volume rise

By Christopher Wilkins

Philips Lamp, the Dutch electrical concern, is anticipating further sales volume growth of about 9 per cent—similar to last year—in 1977. The group is also hoping "to achieve a further slight improvement of profitability" this year, probably exceeding its growth in sales volume.

The group's annual accounts reveal that Philips emerged from 1977 in a stronger and more liquid financial condition than when it began. Capital expenditure, which was lower for the second year running, was roughly matched by depreciation; the latter was a decrease in the relative level of stocks from 33 to 29 per cent of sales; and the average credit period for trade debtors was cut back to 2.1 months.

As a result the group was able to manage with less capital, borrowings declined and financing costs were lower. Liquid assets at the end of 1976 totalled 1,727m florins compared with 1,309m florins

the year before. Net borrowings were down from 5,996m to 5,123m florins.

In the present year Philips is expecting moderate economic growth, although the rate of growth will differ from country to country. Within total expected sales volume growth of about 9 per cent, the group expects the markets for consumer goods and electronic components will show further growth, although the effect of the backlog demand will weaken.

Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment will increase somewhat, but will again be roughly covered by depreciation. Stocks are again expected to be kept in about the same relationship to sales as last year, although the credit period for trade debtors will increase slightly. Philips concludes that "financing will not call for special measures".

Last year Philips made a trading profit of 2,221m florins, up from 1,247m florins the year before. After tax the profit was 672m florins.

## Watts, Blake tops £2.5m with bigger margins

Good profits in the second half, which usually suffers from slack trading over the holiday season, has brought the Watts, Blake Bearnse ball and china clay group to a peak £2.5m for 1976.

This is a jump of 55 per cent on last year, and was achieved on turnover 25 per cent up at £14.8m. It also points to a rise in margins from 13.5 per cent to 16.9 per cent. The second half brought a 62 per cent jump in profits to £1.36m. The board notes that fluctuations in the exchange rate of sterling, increased the year's profits by £385,000. "This will be shown as a special item in the account."

On attributable profits up from £733,000 to £1.1m, the dividend is raised from 1.24p to 3.23p gross. Earnings a share are up from 10.17p to 15.83p.

At half-time, this Devon based group, in which English China Clays recently increased its stake to 19.15 per cent, pushed its profits up 47 per cent to £1.15m.

Home market volume was well maintained and exports showed a gradual upturn. Economies taken earlier—including man-power reductions—helped profits as did exports in currencies other than sterling.

The board has continued its development work, ready for a greater off-take over 1977 and 1978, including recruitment in departments which had become depleted. Also, the group's big capital expenditure programme is well on target. The outlook is for "reasonably good" trading for the next two years, although costs continue to rise.

**SCOTTISH TELEVISION**  
Advertising revenue in the early months of 1977 is well ahead of last year and shows no sign of slackening, reports chairman.

**WEEKS ASSOCIATES**  
Turnover for year to January 23, £7.13m (£6.2m). Pre-tax profit, £488,000 (£240,000). Dividend already declared.

## Neckermann jolted by DM220m loss

One of West Germany's leading department stores groups and mail-order enterprises Neckermann Versand fared badly in 1976. It has incurred a loss of about DM220m against a net profit in 1975 of some DM4.2m, Klaus Subjettzi, its partner in Neckermann's chief house bank, Berliner Handels- und Bank, said in Frankfurt.

Subjettzi and another BHF partner, Hanns Christian Schroeder-Hohenwarth, added that the losses can be met by releasing about DM80m of reserves, but cutting the share capital to DM34m from DM122m and by the banks renouncing DM50m of credit claims.

They said that the banking consortium, which worked on restoring Neckermann to a healthier financial footing, is ready to renounce DM180m of claims between 1976 and 1980, of which about DM50m was the first portion.

In November BHF announced that Karstadt AG, Europe's largest retailer, would take a majority holding in Neckermann. Karstadt's first step will be to take a 24.9 per cent stake once Neckermann's legal structure is converted into a limited share company (AG) from its KGAA basis (shareholders plus general partners).—Reuter.

**Merrill Lynch**  
Merrill Lynch, which reported lower 1977 first-quarter results, said many securities markets declined sharply in the quarter compared with stronger markets a year ago. Prices and activity in virtually all fixed-income markets dropped during the quarter. As a result, revenues from commissions and principal transactions declined. Investment banking revenues were also down.—Reuter.

**Westinghouse ahead**  
Westinghouse Electric Corporation reports first quarter earnings a share of 61 against 54 cents. Net profit climbed from \$47.2m to \$53.2m. Sales were \$1,420m compared with \$1,440m.

The profit includes the effect of the settlement of its uranium contract lawsuit with Duquesne Light Co, Ohio Edison Co and Pennsylvania Power. As previously announced, Westinghouse agreed in March to pay the three utilities \$5m in cash within 30 days and provide equipment and services over a period. The net cost of the settlement, based on present values, is expected to be about \$6m.—Reuter.

## International

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**Thomson-CSF**  
Thomson-CSF, the electronics arm of the Thomson-Brandt group, turns in net profits for 1976 of \$1.32m francs, up from 60.42m. The company is to increase its dividend to 6.70 francs per share from 6.30 francs. Turnover for the year stood at 7,800m francs compared with 5,300m. The 1976 total includes 1,713m francs from Le Matériel Téléphonique, of which Thomson-CSF took control during the year.

**L'Oreal in publishing**  
L'Oreal SA said in Paris it has taken a 40 per cent stake in the Marie-Claire Album SA magazine publisher. But it gave no financial details. The Prouvost family will retain a majority holding in Marie-Claire Album, which publishes four women's magazines. L'Oreal said it is also considering taking a 40 per cent stake in the capital of Interedi SA which publishes Cosmopolitan magazine.—Reuter.

**News Ltd jumps**  
News Ltd reports from Adelaide an operating profit of \$A3.54m against \$A3.98m for the half-year to December 31.

This was on revenue of \$A81.74m against \$A74.26m. Profit is after tax of \$A3.55m (\$A3.03m), but before an extraordinary loss of \$A186,000 against a profit of \$A1.17m. The interim dividend is up from 3 to 3.75 cents.—Reuter.

## GUS reveals near 10 pc stake in Freemans

In advance of new disclosure rules which come into force on April 18, Great Universal Stores says that it has a stake of 9.98 per cent in Freemans (London, SW9).

Another big mail-order house, GUS says that it has held the stake for a number of years and the holding is regarded as an investment.

Secret holdings has over 20.3 per cent of Freemans' equity. However, the Freemans board and family is thought to control about 25 per cent, so with the backing of GUS, a "good" vice could have to be paid by a bidder.

**Dowding confident**  
With sales rising 24.5 per cent to £4.5m, pre-tax profits of Dowding & MJDs advanced 20 per cent to £716,000 for the six months to December 31.

At Kenneth Sharp, chairman of this electrical and mechanical repair engineers, forecasts a total "well in excess" of the £10m brought in over 1975-76. The dividend is raised from 0.65p to 0.75p gross.

**Dreamland over worst**  
A return to profits in the second half leaves Dreamland Electrical Appliances with a pre-tax profit for 1976 of £54,000, a fall of 9.6 per cent. Turnover dipped 3 per cent to £5.2m, reflecting heavy de-stocking over the year—mainly of electric blankets. The gross dividend is raised from 3.18p to 3.5p gross. Meanwhile, the year has started with "dramatic" rise in orders, and much increased profits forecast full-time.

**Scottish Provident**  
Net new investment in fixed-interest securities in 1976 by Scottish Provident Institution totalled £25m, writes Mr. M. D. Penland, chairman. Of this some £7m was invested late in the year ahead of the sharp rally in gilt-edged. About £5m

was put into United Kingdom ordinary shares. Meanwhile the board is confident on the results of the triennial valuation at end-1977.

**John I. Jacobs' hint**  
A hint at a possible capital reduction is given by Mr. J. H. Jacobs, chairman of John I. Jacobs, shipbrokers. Having left ship management for the time being, Jacobs is now almost entirely a broking company, without the requirement for large sums of capital.

**I. J. Dewhurst at peak**  
On turnover up from £7.5m to £9m, pre-tax profits of I. J. Dewhurst Holdings, makers and wholesalers of clothing, are a record £914,000 for the year to January 14. This compares with £686,000. The board proposes a scrip of one-for-three as well as a dividend up from 2.94p to 3.23p gross. Earnings a share are 7.73p against 5.77p. Sales this year are up, though pressure on margins continues.

**E. Fogarty tops £1m**  
Turnover of E. Fogarty in 1976 rose from £11.8m to £15.02m and pre-tax profits increased from £856,000 to £1.25m. The total gross payment up from 5.68p to 6.25p. Mr. C. B. Fleet, the chairman, reports that provided Fogarty has reasonable conditions, the board is confident on prospects. The group makes pillows, continental quilts, etc.

**Henry Boot steady**  
As predicted at half-way, pre-tax profits of Henry Boot & Sons for 1976 were virtually unchanged at £2.53m, against £2.54m. Turnover rose by 20.96 per cent to £57.01m. The total gross dividend is up from 11.53p to 12.66p. In spite of depressing national trading, the board expects to maintain the group's overall level of profitability this year.



Mr. F. V. Waller, chairman of Adwest.

## Adwest good start takes on pace

By Ashley Draker

A strong grip on loss-maker Sealed Motor Construction put Adwest some 31 per cent ahead in 1975-76. The strength of the improvement in this automotive, electrical engineering and agricultural machinery group is shown more forcefully in the first-half to December 31 with a 50 per cent upsurge to £1.75m pre-tax. This is after lower interest charges of £91,000 against £219,000. It pays an interim dividend from 3.88p gross to 3.85p and expects to pay a final at the maximum rate permitted.

For the rest of the year to end-June, the board says that order books are good. Further, the general business prospects in the areas in which Adwest operates appear to be improving slowly. Reinforcing this, the company's finances remain strong with a good credit balance, says Mr. F. V. Waller, chairman. A final profit topping last year's £4.22m best-ever, is forecast.

Adwest got off to a good start with the chairman reporting in November that sales were already 20 per cent ahead of the same period. SMC continued to make a profit

## CH Johnson agrees 60p a share

An offer for the minority stake in C. H. Johnson & Sons—at almost double the recent market price—has been agreed by the parent, J W I Ltd of Canada.

J W I, which owns 67 1/2 per cent of the capital, is to make an offer of 60p cash per share for the 550,000 shares still held. Johnson's shares closed in London on Tuesday at 32p. The total value of the offer is £330,000.

In 1976, Johnson's turnover rose from £2.95m to £3.68m. Pre-tax profits were up from £232,000 to £360,000.

**LONDON & PROVINCIAL**  
Turnover for 1976 of London & Provincial Paper up from £9.91m to £9.98m and pre-tax profit from £345,000 to £1.01m. Total gross payment, 13.35p (12.13p). Group continues to trade profitably and orders for first half shown encouraging trend.

**FARM FEED HOLDINGS**  
Turnover for year to January 31, £7.47m (£4.51m). Pre-tax profit, £161,000 (£269,000). Total gross payment held at 5.5p.

**GA-ARTHUR BELL**  
Our report yesterday that the Gauchey Trust had sold part of its stake in Arthur Bell stated incorrectly that 500,000 shares had been bought by Legal & General Assurance Society. In fact these shares were bought by General Accident.

## Briefly

**LOAN FOR TEXAS**  
Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed £25m loan, arranged by Lloyds Bank International, acting on behalf of Lloyds Bank, to Corpus Christi Petrochemical of Texas.

**LAZARD PROPERTY**  
Lazard Property Trust has received a record subscription of £2m from its twentieth issue which closed on March 28. The trust, which now has a value of over £78m, will be seeking further first-class properties for its portfolio.

**S. JEROME & SONS**  
Turnover of S. Jerome & Sons (Holdings) for 1976, ended £5.01m (£5.35m). Pre-tax profits up from £422,000 to £510,000. Total gross dividend up from 4.2p (adjusted) to 4.63p. One-for-ten scrip proposed.

**GALLAHUE**  
Group's success remains dependent on success of domestic tobacco business, writes chairman. In quarterly accounts, auditors state that company has been named as a co-defendant in two civil anti-trust actions.

**YULE CATTO**  
Current year's profits are likely to show further rise, and chairman confident of healthy cashflow during the year.

**GUTHRIE BHD LOSS**  
Group net 1976 loss of \$ (Singapore) 6.25m, above £1.5m, against profit of \$3.88m on turnover down from \$285.1m to \$225.1m. Dividend cut from 16 to 1 cent.—Reuter.

**FYE OUTLOOK**  
Increased order intake in second half "encouraging", says chairman. Long-term outlook will be much influenced by restructuring proposals.

**CHANNEL ISLANDS TRUST**  
Channel Islands & International Investment Trust for 1976 dividend from 11p to 12.5p. Pre-tax revenue fell from £157,000 to £129,000.

**GENERAL FOODS ISSUE**  
General Foods, Canadian food processor, is to raise \$20m in the Eurobond market, through the issue of 20,000 notes, 1984. Coupon likely to be 8 1/2 per cent.

**BP NUTRITION**  
BP Nutrition (UK) is to buy controlling interest in Broughton Enterprises.

**HUTCHINSON INTERNATIONAL**  
Hongkong-Hutchinson International has bought a 30 per cent stake in B. B. Fischer, a Philippine trading company mainly selling industrial machinery and equipment.—Reuter.

**HORACE CORY**  
Pre-tax profit for 1976 increased to £440,000 from £226,000. Total gross dividend up from 0.86p (adjusted) to 0.91p.

## ANGLO-AMERICAN SECURITIES CORPORATION LTD



TOTAL ASSETS (less current liabilities) 277,000,000

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts are available from the Company's Office, Bucklersbury House, 3, Colston's Victoria Street, London EC4N 8EQ.

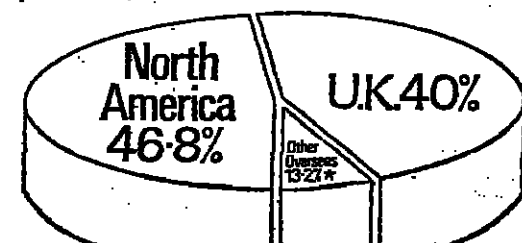
## Results 1976-1977

Year Ended 15th January	Net Asset Value (pence per share)	Dividend Net (pence per share)
1977	121.5	2.64
1976	122.5	2.35
change	-0.8%	+12.3%
FT Actuaries All Share Index	-7.9%	+12.4%

## 10 Year Record

change	+115.0%	+103.0%
FT Actuaries All Share Index	+62.5%	+79.2%

## Geographical Distribution of Investments



\* Japan 8.3%—Australia 4.3%—Hong Kong 2.3%—Europe 0.3%

Kate saves with the biggest building society in the world because she gets more than just maximum security.

Care.

Confidence.

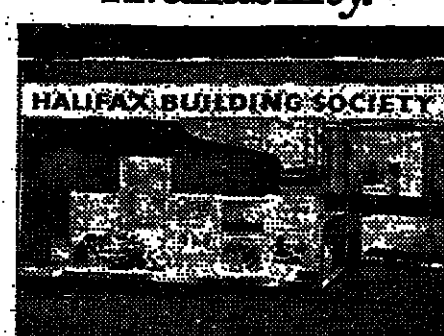
Availability.



Call in any Halifax office for a friendly chat about the right savings scheme for you.



You can relax knowing that your money is always earning good interest.



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Get to know the security of the biggest building society in the world.

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# Stock Exchange Prices

## Leaders in demand

Account Days: Dealings Began, April 12, Dealings End, April 22. Contango Day, April 25, Settlement Day, May 3.  
 † Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

مكتبة التحصيل

BRITISH FUNDS				COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL				INVESTMENT TRUSTS				OIL				PROPERTY			
High	Low	Price	Change	High	Low	Price	Change	High	Low	Price	Change	High	Low	Price	Change	High	Low	Price	Change
100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0	100	99	100	0
101	100	101	1	101	100	101	1	101	100	101	1	101	100	101	1	101	100	101	1
102	101	102	1	102	101	102	1	102	101	102	1	102	101	102	1	102	101	102	1
103	102	103	1	103	102	103	1	103	102	103	1	103	102	103	1	103	102	103	1
104	103	104	1	104	103	104	1	104	103	104	1	104	103	104	1	104	103	104	1
105	104	105	1	105	104	105	1	105	104	105	1	105	104	105	1	105	104	105	1
106	105	106	1	106	105	106	1	106	105	106	1	106	105	106	1	106	105	106	1
107	106	107	1	107	106	107	1	107	106	107	1	107	106	107	1	107	106	107	1
108	107	108	1	108	107	108	1	108	107	108	1	108	107	108	1	108	107	108	1
109	108	109	1	109	108	109	1	109	108	109	1	109	108	109	1	109	108	109	1
110	109	110	1	110	109	110	1	110	109	110	1	110	109	110	1	110	109	110	1
111	110	111	1	111	110	111	1	111	110	111	1	111	110	111	1	111	110	111	1
112	111	112	1	112	111	112	1	112	111	112	1	112	111	112	1	112	111	112	1
113	112	113	1	113	112	113	1	113	112	113	1	113	112	113	1	113	112	113	1
114	113	114	1	114	113	114	1	114	113	114	1	114	113	114	1	114	113	114	1
115	114	115	1	115	114	115	1	115	114	115	1	115	114	115	1	115	114	115	1
116	115	116	1	116	115	116	1	116	115	116	1	116	115	116	1	116	115	116	1
117	116	117	1	117	116	117	1	117	116	117	1	117	116	117	1	117	116	117	1
118	117	118	1	118	117	118	1	118	117	118	1	118	117	118	1	118	117	118	1
119	118	119	1	119	118	119	1	119	118	119	1	119	118	119	1	119	118	119	1
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133	132	133	1	133	132	133	1	133	132	133	1	133	132	133	1	133	132	133	1
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137	136	137	1	137	136	137	1	137	136	137	1	137	136	137	1	137	136	137	1
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150	149	150	1	150	149	150	1	150	149	150	1	150	149	150	1	150	149	150	1
151	150	151	1	151	150	151	1	151											







## Appointments Vacant also on page 26

### GENERAL VACANCIES

#### MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (ARMY) INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS

1 post in Hong Kong and at least 3 in West Germany involving liaison with local security authorities, investigation work, and interviews, maintenance of records, and the preparation of reports.

Candidates, normally aged at least 25, must have a good general education (preferably to at least GCE 'A' level standard), fluency in Chinese (Cantonese or Mandarin) or German, and a capacity for clear, concise expression. They should preferably have an appropriate honours degree or Civil Service Commission Interpretation, a general knowledge of military organisation and experience in one of the services, ideally on intelligence or security duties. For the Hong Kong post, sound knowledge of China and ability to edit reports written in English by Chinese Research Officers required.

Starting salary, at age 25 or over, will be between £3,330 and £4,015; salary maximum £4,445. Foreign Service Allowance in addition. Non-contributory pension scheme. Promotion prospects.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 5 May 1977) write to Civil Service Commission, Alconon Link, Haddenham, Bucks, RG21 1TB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref. C/9311.

#### Smart well spoken SALES PERSON

Required for High Class Furriers situated in Mayfair and Knightsbridge.

Top salary for right applicant, negotiable according to age and experience. Previous experience with furs an asset but not essential.

TELEPHONE 493 7991

### MANAGEMENT AND EXECUTIVE

## SALES MANAGER

### FOR Agricultural Chemicals

We are a trading company, part of an international group, and due to expansion we seek a person with experience in this field, exports worldwide. We are looking for an ambitious person willing to work hard and develop his own department. Expects a good remuneration according to his efforts. Age 30-40.

Good salary and commission.

Please write with curriculum vitae to:

INTERCITY CHEMICALS LIMITED,  
33 Woodford Avenue, Gants Hill, Ilford, Essex.

### SALES AND MARKETING

#### SALES REPRESENTATIVE

Business House Travel Agents has an opportunity for Salesmen/Saleswomen of proven sales record to represent us in the international field. Prime task would be to sell our services as Travel Agents to business House users. No experience in travel field necessary but a proven aptitude for sales a distinct advantage.

STARTING SALARY £5,000 + SIGNIFICANT INCENTIVE BONUSES FOR RESULTS.

Please apply in your own handwriting, stating age, experience and education to:

Box 0749 J, The Times

### GENERAL VACANCIES

#### TEXTILE CONVERTER PRODUCTION MANAGER AND MANAGING DIRECTOR

Rapidly growing T.C. converter in the textile industry. A production manager and a managing director. Both positions require a minimum of 10 years' experience in textile production and management. Long term career opportunity. Salary and benefits commensurate with experience. Please send CV to: Textile Converter, 100, The Strand, London WC2R 0EL. Tel: 01-636 1630.

### INTERNATIONAL STOCKBROKERS

Intelligent person preferably with stock exchange experience required to join our team. Duties include liaison with brokers and clients, and management of the company's international stock exchange business. Salary and benefits commensurate with experience. Please send CV to: International Stockbrokers, 100, The Strand, London WC2R 0EL. Tel: 01-636 1630.

### CREDIT ANALYSTS

RECEPTIONIST, male/female, shift work, for busy office, 100, The Strand, London WC2R 0EL. Tel: 01-636 1630. Salary and benefits commensurate with experience. Please send CV to: International Stockbrokers, 100, The Strand, London WC2R 0EL. Tel: 01-636 1630.

### CAREER/INTERVIEWER

For busy branch. Good working conditions. Experience in sales, banking or business. Salary and benefits commensurate with experience. Please send CV to: International Stockbrokers, 100, The Strand, London WC2R 0EL. Tel: 01-636 1630.

### SALES PERSONNEL

The Centre of Sales Personnel, 100, The Strand, London WC2R 0EL. Tel: 01-636 1630. Salary and benefits commensurate with experience. Please send CV to: International Stockbrokers, 100, The Strand, London WC2R 0EL. Tel: 01-636 1630.

### BAUBLES, RANGLES & BEADS

Our Great Sales in the new season. We are looking for a salesperson who can sell our products. Salary and benefits commensurate with experience. Please send CV to: International Stockbrokers, 100, The Strand, London WC2R 0EL. Tel: 01-636 1630.

### SALES ADMIN./MARKETING WITH FRENCH

Executive role. £3,000 net p.w. for career oriented person. We are looking for a salesperson who can sell our products. Salary and benefits commensurate with experience. Please send CV to: International Stockbrokers, 100, The Strand, London WC2R 0EL. Tel: 01-636 1630.

### PARTNERS SECRETARY

for Marine Insurance Association. New offices in Church Street, Good short-hand and competence will merit £3,000 plus.

## SECRETARY TO MANAGING DIRECTOR

Secretary required by London based manufacturing director of a major company. The company is a leading manufacturer of electronic equipment. The secretary will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company's secretarial and administrative functions. Salary and benefits commensurate with experience. Please send CV to: International Stockbrokers, 100, The Strand, London WC2R 0EL. Tel: 01-636 1630.

### RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN SOLAR ENERGY UNIT

Applications are invited for a research assistant in the Solar Energy Unit. The research assistant will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the unit's secretarial and administrative functions. Salary and benefits commensurate with experience. Please send CV to: International Stockbrokers, 100, The Strand, London WC2R 0EL. Tel: 01-636 1630.

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### GENERAL VACANCIES

#### YOUNG OFFICE MANAGER

Highly motivated and efficient person, aged 22-25, to take over the management of the company's office. The person should have a good general education and a capacity for clear, concise expression. They should preferably have an appropriate honours degree or Civil Service Commission Interpretation, a general knowledge of military organisation and experience in one of the services, ideally on intelligence or security duties. For the Hong Kong post, sound knowledge of China and ability to edit reports written in English by Chinese Research Officers required.

#### BANK CASHIER

Experienced bank cashier, required for more varied and interesting work. This position involves a night shift in one of London's leading banks. The person should have a good general education and a capacity for clear, concise expression. They should preferably have an appropriate honours degree or Civil Service Commission Interpretation, a general knowledge of military organisation and experience in one of the services, ideally on intelligence or security duties. For the Hong Kong post, sound knowledge of China and ability to edit reports written in English by Chinese Research Officers required.

#### ADMINISTRATOR

For the Association of Optical Practitioners, the person should have a good general education and a capacity for clear, concise expression. They should preferably have an appropriate honours degree or Civil Service Commission Interpretation, a general knowledge of military organisation and experience in one of the services, ideally on intelligence or security duties. For the Hong Kong post, sound knowledge of China and ability to edit reports written in English by Chinese Research Officers required.

#### SURGICAL GARMENT FITTERS

Manager and Assistant manager required to start new office on Wigmore Street to measure and fit patients for custom-made surgical elastic garments on prescription. Permanent positions. Prior experience desirable.

#### SALES AND MARKETING

WELL-EDUCATED INDIVIDUALS (1950-1960) and a child of 10, to work in the sales and marketing department of a company. The person should have a good general education and a capacity for clear, concise expression. They should preferably have an appropriate honours degree or Civil Service Commission Interpretation, a general knowledge of military organisation and experience in one of the services, ideally on intelligence or security duties. For the Hong Kong post, sound knowledge of China and ability to edit reports written in English by Chinese Research Officers required.

#### LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

ALANGATE Legal Staff, the specialist legal staff, the person should have a good general education and a capacity for clear, concise expression. They should preferably have an appropriate honours degree or Civil Service Commission Interpretation, a general knowledge of military organisation and experience in one of the services, ideally on intelligence or security duties. For the Hong Kong post, sound knowledge of China and ability to edit reports written in English by Chinese Research Officers required.

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#### MEDICAL PRODUCTS SALES REPRESENTATIVE

To contact hospitals, doctors and medical equipment suppliers. The person should have a good general education and a capacity for clear, concise expression. They should preferably have an appropriate honours degree or Civil Service Commission Interpretation, a general knowledge of military organisation and experience in one of the services, ideally on intelligence or security duties. For the Hong Kong post, sound knowledge of China and ability to edit reports written in English by Chinese Research Officers required.

#### PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

University College Cardiff DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY. The person should have a good general education and a capacity for clear, concise expression. They should preferably have an appropriate honours degree or Civil Service Commission Interpretation, a general knowledge of military organisation and experience in one of the services, ideally on intelligence or security duties. For the Hong Kong post, sound knowledge of China and ability to edit reports written in English by Chinese Research Officers required.

#### POST-DOCTORAL ASSISTANTS

Applications are invited for post-doctoral assistants in the Department of Zoology. The person should have a good general education and a capacity for clear, concise expression. They should preferably have an appropriate honours degree or Civil Service Commission Interpretation, a general knowledge of military organisation and experience in one of the services, ideally on intelligence or security duties. For the Hong Kong post, sound knowledge of China and ability to edit reports written in English by Chinese Research Officers required.

#### RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for a research assistant in the Department of Zoology. The person should have a good general education and a capacity for clear, concise expression. They should preferably have an appropriate honours degree or Civil Service Commission Interpretation, a general knowledge of military organisation and experience in one of the services, ideally on intelligence or security duties. For the Hong Kong post, sound knowledge of China and ability to edit reports written in English by Chinese Research Officers required.

#### University of Glasgow

The Glasgow Health Department. The person should have a good general education and a capacity for clear, concise expression. They should preferably have an appropriate honours degree or Civil Service Commission Interpretation, a general knowledge of military organisation and experience in one of the services, ideally on intelligence or security duties. For the Hong Kong post, sound knowledge of China and ability to edit reports written in English by Chinese Research Officers required.

#### University of Glasgow

The Glasgow Health Department. The person should have a good general education and a capacity for clear, concise expression. They should preferably have an appropriate honours degree or Civil Service Commission Interpretation, a general knowledge of military organisation and experience in one of the services, ideally on intelligence or security duties. For the Hong Kong post, sound knowledge of China and ability to edit reports written in English by Chinese Research Officers required.

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# SAUDI ARABIA

The Ministry of Health requires

## SENIOR MEDICAL STAFF SENIOR NURSING STAFF

For the Central Hospital Complex Riyadh

The central hospital complex consists of approximately 900 beds. It serves the people of Riyadh. It deals with an immense out patient load and all road traffic accidents.

The hospital, twenty years old, is being renovated, rebuilt in parts and re-equipped to the highest modern standards.

Undergraduate training, nurse training and postgraduate training are part of the routine. A nursing/medical postgraduate centre is being constructed. The new staff appointments will be designed essentially to train Saudi doctors and nurses to take over in a few years' time. High professional standards, medical nursing ethics are the main points in training of future Saudi staff.

Chief of service will be expected to organise and supervise as well as provide a consultant service.

Top nursing staff will be expected to organise and supervise the special departments as well as train junior staff.

Other staff required will be expected to establish teaching and practical training methods.

### SENIOR MEDICAL STAFF

CHIEFS OF SERVICE ARE REQUIRED FOR: GENERAL MEDICINE, RADIOLOGY, GENERAL SURGERY, ORTHOPAEDIC AND ACIDENT SURGERY, INTENSIVE CARE, RADIOLOGY, PAEDIATRICS, Gynaecology, PLASTIC SURGERY.

### SENIOR TOP NURSES ARE REQUIRED FOR

WARD UNITS, THEATRES, OUT PATIENTS, Gynaecology, PAEDIATRICS.

### OTHER HOSPITAL STAFF ARE ALSO REQUIRED

DIETITIAN, STATISTICIAN, RECORDS STAFF, ENGINEERS, ANAESTHETIC ASSISTANTS, RADIOGRAPHERS.

Terms of service: One to three year contracts, air fare and six weeks' holiday per year. Furnished accommodation in apartments now ready. More details of Government scale available.

Salary scales: All salaries are based on the Saudi Riyals. At present approximately six Riyals equal one pound sterling. Currency is unrestricted and can be converted to any other currency without formality. Salaries are paid by the lunar month.

### SENIOR CONSULTANTS

Rate: 12,000-18,000 Saudi Riyals/Month. Equivalent approximately to £24,000-£36,000/Year.

### NURSING STAFF

Rate 2,500-5,250 Saudi Riyals/Month depending on qualifications and years of experience. Overtime of 30 per cent can be added. Equivalent approximately to £5,000-£11,000/Year. Other staff according to experience and qualifications.

Although the basic language is Arabic most of the medical staff and some of the nursing staff speak English. Postgraduate training and undergraduate training is in English. Frequent visiting consultants lecture at the postgraduate centre.

Representatives of the hospital will be in London between April 16th and 24th. Discussion with these staff members can be arranged. Contracts will be available to suitable applicants.

Commencing date of employment about September (after Ramadan) but earlier or later dates by arrangement.

Further details from: DR. MOHAMAD SAYEGH, 119 HARLEY STREET, LONDON, W.1. PHONE: 935 9931.

### FINANCE & ACCOUNTANCY

OPENINGS of all levels in the private sector. The person should have a good general education and a capacity for clear, concise expression. They should preferably have an appropriate honours degree or Civil Service Commission Interpretation, a general knowledge of military organisation and experience in one of the services, ideally on intelligence or security duties. For the Hong Kong post, sound knowledge of China and ability to edit reports written in English by Chinese Research Officers required.

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### UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS



## Appointments Vacant also on page 25

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

### Universiteit van Amsterdam

The Department of Philosophy ('Centrale Interfaculteit'), has a vacancy for a

## full professor

in the philosophy science, with emphasis on the philosophy of natural science.

His tasks will consist in:

- teaching at the Department of Philosophy and at the Department of Mathematics and Natural Science
- research in the philosophy of science
- active participation in building up the research and teaching programmes of the Department of Philosophy
- a sharing of the responsibility for the administration and organization of the Department.

- Qualifications:
- a thorough knowledge of the philosophy of science
  - proven capability for original research
  - a thorough knowledge of one of the natural sciences
  - evidence of teaching-ability
  - executive capacities.

The appointee is required to learn Dutch. He will be appointed in the Department of Philosophy as well as in the Department of Mathematics and Natural Science.

Detailed applications including a curriculum vitae and a list of publications (incl. preprints) should be sent, within one month to the secretary of the 'Centrale Interfaculteit', Mr. J. K. Galama, Centrale Interfaculteit, Roetersstraat 15, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

Information can be obtained from: Mr. J. K. Galama, tel. 020 - 522 3037, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. drs. H. A. P. Swart, tel. 020 - 522 3063, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

### Universiteit van Amsterdam

## Chair of Cultural Anthropology and Non-Western Sociology

We require someone who has

- wide theoretical interests which encompass the central problem areas of both cultural anthropology and non-western sociology
- wide experience in teaching, research (including fieldwork) and administration
- willingness and ability to
  - undertake heavy teaching commitments,
  - assume important administrative responsibility
- publications which include at least one book of substantial scientific merit.

After two years a non-Dutch speaking candidate must be able to carry out his or her various responsibilities entirely in Dutch.

Annual salary ranges from approximately Dfl. 72,000 - Dfl. 108,000, depending upon age and experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from Professor Dr. J. F. Boissevain, Chairman of the Appointment Board C/NWS, Antropologisch-Sociologisch Centrum, Keizersgracht 397, Amsterdam, to whom all correspondence should be addressed.

Interested candidates should submit a letter of application, curriculum vitae, a list of publications and the names and addresses of three references, so as to arrive not later than 14 May 1977.

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THREE very competent, professional, hardworking Secretaries to assist small business handling our clients' advertising plus ONE Secretary/Assistant in the media department and ONE Secretary for the TV department. Short-hand can be quite useful in these last two jobs, but intelligence, initiative and excellent typing are essential.  
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President of major European company based in Germany with interests in banking to the theatre requires an intelligent assistant to run his London office. Reply in confidence.

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Secretary required for a busy office in the City. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, including the preparation of press releases, the organization of press conferences, and the maintenance of a good working relationship with the media.

### SECRETARY TO MARKETING DIRECTOR

Major toiletries/perfume company. Ring: Simon Pratley 01-629 4422

### P.A. IN PUBLISHING

Opportunity for newcomer to become involved in publishing. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, including the preparation of press releases, the organization of press conferences, and the maintenance of a good working relationship with the media.

### WORKS OF ART CIRCA £3,000

Bright young Secretary with good skills, education and initiative, is needed for this interesting job working with Art enthusiasts in the West End.

### RENADETTA OF BOND ST.

01-629 3669 01-629 7363

### BI-LINGUAL SEC/P.A. FOR PARIS

To work for University Laboratory. Accommodation available. Salary £3,300 + after tax

### TRAVEL, EDUCATION AND PERSONNEL £3,250

Super opportunity for young Secretary with good skills, education and initiative, is needed for this interesting job working with Art enthusiasts in the West End.

### MAYFAIR

First Class Audio Secretary required for small firm of accountants. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, including the preparation of press releases, the organization of press conferences, and the maintenance of a good working relationship with the media.

### SECRETARY ASSISTANT

for Export Manager, Household Textiles. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, including the preparation of press releases, the organization of press conferences, and the maintenance of a good working relationship with the media.

### PART-TIME SECRETARY







